CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED!
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913–19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 257 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
8th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA" *	6,633
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	b,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Ply month only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct.	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct.	DILWARA	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
1 Oc	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
[illegible]	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
[illegible]	Taroba	East and South Africa
[illegible]	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatsuta Maru	H. Kishiras,	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yokohama Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
Suzuki Maru	M. Tomita	5846	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Sinsei Maru	Kubo	3195	2nd Nov.	8th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	15th Oct.	28th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	17th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	10th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kosado Maru	—	22nd Nov.	2nd Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glased, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one annas each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600
A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dahhoi, Surat and Bombay.
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 20,00,000
Reserve Fund 14,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per [illegible] will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Bilah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,463
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for [illegible] months at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 60,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened Repayable forms—Rules on application.
E. H. [illegible]
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL —	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,875,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills grants Draft, payable at its Head Office branches and issues Letters of Credit for use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriai
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yokohama
Kobe	Onomichi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. [illegible] the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for a month and far shorter periods on terms which be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 880.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lione Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 888,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 8,60,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
SHARES sold and purchased in England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Bonay Building, Apolli Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the [illegible]. No interest is allowed unless the sum amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-0
Reserve Fund	15,00,000 0 0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Montalla City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on [illegible] to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., or approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANMAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your beirs if death occurs earlier!
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas,
Branch Secretary.
Lintons Buildings, 33, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND..	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..	$20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 9, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Wolle
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL... Rs. 12,00,0[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,[illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,12,[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Munjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Share Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Mathura.
Cawnpore—Chaudasni.
London Office—9, Bishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- Interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

Associated with the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary or 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.
The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: [illegible] Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, [illegible] now, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 31,00,0[illegible]
Surplus about ..... 1,[illegible]
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 25,00,0[illegible]
Specialities:—Moderate premia, [illegible] verability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Bhaktmahand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Bhoja & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,25,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 12,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BRABOURNE & CO.,
Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway [illegible]
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should [illegible] also try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE D'HOTE
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and [illegible] Cabins.
Charney Road, [illegible]

None
Can resist
a peg of
MITCHELL'S
OLD HEATER DEW
WHISKY
Try it
Yourself
this evening
At all bars
SHIVJI JAYRAJ & Co.
Chowpatty Sea Face, BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness
The days are cold and coldness creates headache.
Hard work means brain fag.
Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.
Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATARS.
Always use our
Warld Renowned Hair Oils
Reg No. I.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Auia. and Kapri.
As. Six and Twelve per bottle.
Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.
Warld renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys Sareness, opthalmic irits, Cataract spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only).
MEGHJI HARIDAS & CO
One Madhavbag Khakhar Biulding
BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Chas. Chemists Madras

THE EXCELSIOR Every Evening at 9-30 p.m. Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.
In a repertoire of Farces, Comedies and Dramas FAREWELL WEEK. Positively the last performances of this popular Company in India.
To-night Wed. 27th at 9-30 p.m.
"PLEASE GET MARRIED"
An uproarious Farce in 3 Acts.
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

My Lady Burglar!
Fair, Dainty, Beautifully Delicate—Yet a Crook!
How does that Sound?
She is the Sweet, Charming Princess of the Diamonds! Miss CORRINN GRIFFITH in a new Powerful Vitagraph Super Film
"The Tower of Jewels"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)

Can a crook break away from the gant and go straight? That is the problem that faced Emily Cottrel David Parrish on the one hand had confidence in the girl and gave her position of trust. The gang on the other hand saw in Emily a valuable asset. She was between two fires with a valuable tower of jewels prosenting a strong temptation. A small fortune was represented by the jewels and it was childs play for her to take them. The gang wanted them; but Emily could work alone and posses them herself. What did she do? The action is intense and filled with dramatic climaxes.

AN UNUSUALLY STRONG PLAY OF THE UNDERWORLD—PORTRAYING LIFE AS IT EXISTS.

Corinne Griffith portrays a crook of unusual type in "The Tower of Jewels." She delineates character in a manner seldom seen outside of real life. As Emily Cottrell, she has pride, honor and ambition which carry her out of the depth of crime into the straight path and wins a true man's love. She protects the jewels that once she triod to steal. She portrays a dashingly effective character. Her performance has been voted by eastern film critics as one of the dramatic treats of the film season.

Emily Cottrell is an unusual character, She possesses a strong will-power and determination. She is not easily frightened and subdued. She has a pride and sense of honor which win admiration and respect.

There is no sob stuff fn the production, no whimpering, no weak characters and no pleading for mercy. It is a play where every character is strong and goes forward according to the light that is given with no traces of weakness.

A Comedy in the Programme.
Four shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

THE EXCELSIOR
Commg. Tues. 1st November
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY
R. B. SALISBURY
with his
ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION
of
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"
in
PIERROTLAND
including
R. B. Salisbury, Grahame Doncaster. Jack Strachery, Hilda Denton, Elsie Cameron, Dorothy James, Josephine Cantor
Booking at Rose & Co:

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
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THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"In the palace of the king"
"Around the Town"

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
12th and 13th Episodes
"The Scarlet Runner"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOLORES CASSINELLI
IN
"Tarnished Reputations"
"PATHE PICTORIAL"
"PATHE GAZETTE"

WILLIAM FOX'S MILLION-DOLLAR MARVEL
A Rare Opportunity!
JUST THIS WEEK ONLY.
All the 10 Parts complete
See the Picture From Start to Finish!
On Saturday Next the Film leaves Bombay.

"SALOME" To-Night & This Week
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present
THEDA BARA
the Enchantress of the Screen in a Photo Spectacle of Indescribable Splendour.

THREE DAYS MORE !!
WEST-END CINEMA,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S.T.)
Tremendous Rush Every Evening!
Price as Usual.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
Our Dussera Programme.
Seeta--Swyamvara
IN
7 Reels
Produced by S. N. Patanker,
PATHE GAZETTE
NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Bank Holidays and Saturday Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
Popular Prices

Fillis' Great Circus
Queen's Road,
"At Churney Road Station Overhead Bridge."
To-Night To-Night
And every evening at 9-30
Matinees Saturdays & Sunday at 5 P. M.
Also Sunday evening at 9-30
SEE THE GREAT CLIQUET TROUPE
Imported from Paris, the most clever and daring Ariel Gymnasts ever witnessed.
SEE HAJI ALI
The Marvel—The Wonder. Most Extraordinary Performance OF THE AGE.
Scientists and Doctors puzzled at his astounding SWALLOWING FEATS.
SEE Dandy George's DARING DIVE of 60 feet.
SEE 15 OTHER STAR ARTISTS.
The best trained HORSES, PONIES, ELEPHANTS, TIGERS and other animals ever witnessed.
Booking Seats at ROSE & Co.
Prices as usual. Rs. 20 Full Box. Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re, 1 and 8 annas Gallery only
NOTICE:—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Churni Road Station going to Sandhurst Bridge & Chowpati Sea Face.

The Fourth Instalment of new-tingling Break-week smushes!
"MOONRIDERS"
Universal's new Magnetic Wildfire serial,—enters its FOURTH INSTALMENT and the Hero ART ACORD and the Heroine MILDRED MOORE are outdoing themselves in feats of Valour and Heroism.
Another Two Reel Drama
"THE FAST MAIL"
featuring Miss Gibson in the Programme.
The Bill also includes yet another 2 Reel Comedy.
Four shows Daily; 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus,)

IT KEEPS YOU GUESSING!
GLADYS LESLIE
IN
K. D. & Brothers' super production
"The Gray Towers Mystery"
A THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY
STIRRING PRISON FIRE SCENE
STRONG LOVE ELEMENT
AND A BIG SURPRISE
at the popular picture rendezvous.
Cinema Majestic
our shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

A BIG ANNOUNCEMENT
A Big Photo drama with a big man of world-wide Reputation.
Saturday next commences at the Palatial
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)
A picture Extraordinary, Starring,
ELMO LINCON.
The popular Herculas and the pet of the Millions—in a 7 Reel Drama of adventure and Mystery.
"IN HER VOICE"
Please look out for further particulars

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
Miss Olga Steffanovich
THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER.
Miss Olga Steffanovich will give a brilliant exhibition of Classic Dancing including
Salome Dance; Buresoky Dance;
Serpentine Dance; Oriental Dance.
Romanian Dance;
Also a Remarkable Picture Drama "The Stolen Favourite."
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Rs, 1, As, 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2). (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).
(NO INCREASE IN PRICES).

Do not imagnie that this is a Quack Medicine.
Dynamine
Is an Estern Remedy which has been perfected by western science.—In its present form it is the finest production of modern medical skill.—Dynamine has for years employed all the resources of Science, and the best and keenest brains in America and Europe in research and experiment for the perfecting of its wonderful properties.—
It is the last word of Medical research into the vital processes of nerve function and reproduction.—
It is a Certain Cure for Weakness, Impotence, and Sterility.
Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.
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DYNAMINE SPECIAL, physiologically Standardised.
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Fort, BOMBAY

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BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout Bombay Presidency—salary and commission against gurauranteed business. Apply to
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Secretaries,
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST—A brown leather HANDBAG, containing papers etc, between Chawpati, and Victoria Terminus Finder will be rewarded Apply to Box No. 1294, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5845

LOST.—Left in phaeton ghari, Saturday, twenty-third instant, about 2 p.m., at Watson's Hotel several photographs inside a copy of "Daily Mail Fashions Book" one of them a photograph of a man's arm with snake coiled round, only of value to owner. Reward on returning same to Mrs. AUDSLEY, 39, Duncan Road, Kirkee. 5837

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL any Psycopathic Practitioner please communicate with, Box No. 1287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5798

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two COMPOUNDERS. Apply to TREACHER & CO., Fort, Bombay. 5838

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for catering on European style for Congress Delegates. Apply quoting terms to:—DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5725

WANTED—An expert BRICKMAKER for charge of a factory, liberal terms. Apply Box No. 1293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5840

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT in a Solicitor's Firm. Apply in writing to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, stating salary expected. 5832

WANTED.—A HEAD CLERK, who can independently take charge of Marine Insurance Department with at least five years' experience in the line. Apply sharp to Box No. 1295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5860

WANTED.—SENIOR PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the Daya Nand Anglo Vedic College Lahore. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, experience etc., to the SECRETARY Managing Committee D. A. V. College Lahore. 5786

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of SCIENCE for the Sarvajanik College Surat. Salary Rs. 125 plus Rs. 25 (allowance). Apply stating qualifications in full to the HON. SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 5810

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST for a public office in Bombay, fair knowledge of English, and previous office experience essential. Salary according to qualifications. Fair prospects to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 1292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5829

WANTED—COPPERSMITH LEADING and other TURNERS, FITTERS, 1 CULASSI. Typist prefer shorthand writer for General Engineering Works, U. P. State age experience salary, give copies references to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5817

WANTED.—CLERKS for an up-country firm, knowing Gujerati accounts. Knowledge of English and typewriting preferred. Handsome salary to competent men. Apply stating salary required. Box No. 1277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle 5742

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for putting up a plant for generating sufficient Electric Power for supplying over 40 lamps of 32 C. P. and over 1000 lamps of 16 C. P., on hire, for the Congress Town built up on a plot of land, about half a mile long and one furlong wide. Apply stating term of hire to:—Dr. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Nagpur City C. P. 5723

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany a rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5318

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5785

WANTED—A big HALL of 50" by 30" for an office in Fort. Apply Box No. 1271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5699

WANTED.—PURCHASER, Minerva Car, silent Knight Engine, 7 seater, with Bosch magneto car working in order. Apply for particulars to Box No. 1270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5702

WANTED—AGENTS and AGENCIES offered for selling woollen and cotton cloth—flannels, serge and calico. Terms very liberal. Apply to RATILAL T. DOUGLI, Krishna Building, fourth floor, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5825

WANTED.—For lighting the Congress Town 100 KITSON LAMPS, 1000 DIETZ LAMPS, of smaller size and 1000 ordinary table lamps on hire for 10 days from 24th December 1920. Apply quoting terms DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5724

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—S. H. STONE CRUSHER, 16 by 9 steam engine 16 by 32, Mortor Mills G. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road. 5749

HAND-KNITTED BABY'S WOOLLIES SOCKS, CAPS, JACKETS, in white and other colours. Write Mrs. LORD, Matheran. 5363

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FOR SALE.—CHEVROLET LANDAU, completely overhauled, painted and upholstered. A brand new one ton "FORD" truck. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. 5823

BARGAIN.—160 Dr. Sanden's Electric Belts FOR SALE (New). Well known Electric Treatment. Selling value about Rs. 90,000 any reasonable offer for the lot accepted. Apply to Box No. 1214, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

BUILDING LIME (slaked and unslaked) of Ahmednagar, delivered any station, very moderate rates, Apply ABUBAKER HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni, 5844

READY FOR SALE.—15" by 24" by 36" DANIEL ADAMSON'S CROSS COMPOUND STEAM ENGINES, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. and 28' by 7' by 110 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, etc. Apply for particulars:—ENGINEER and Coy., Pydhownie, Bombay. 5721

RS. 110 will bring you a BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with the latest self-rising carriage, 2 clr. ribbon, Back spacer, Stencil cutting device. Weight 7 lbs. Why buy a second-hand typewriter when we offer a brand new Fox Typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. It is subject to change without notice. Sole Agents, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
ost 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 2 Cols., Fine	110
Oliver 3, Rs. 100, 110, Brief	110
National Portable, No. 3 with Case	135
an, Visible, B. Spacer, as new	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, Rs. 160, 9	200
Remington 10, Rs. 200, 11, Dec. Tabs.	210
Yost 20, Brief, Leather Case, Fine	240
Underwood 5, used few days, Elite Type	290
nderwood 3, Brief, 2 Cols., B. Spacer	200
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Remington 10, Factory Re-built, as new, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	200

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Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay

130 RUPEES. Brand New Fox Portable Typewriter, with travelling cas Complete. Buy to-day. Facsimile Typewritten Printing on the Multigraph undertaken. One to ten thousand Copies—all originals. Specimen of work post free on application. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261 Hornby Rd., opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SACRIFICE—Profitable Wholesale and retail Business of General Merchandise in Bombay FRR SALE. Cost of stock Rs. 12,000 Cheap rent. No outstandings. No debts. Will accept Rs. 15,000 including good will. Nearest offers considered. Only bona-fide parties need apply, atonce to Box No. 1215, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5414

FOR SALE—One Brand New "UNIVERSAL GRINDER" with full equipment made by B. A. HJORTH & CO. of Sweden. Price Rs. 2,000. One D. C. MOTOR (120 F. C. 230 volts. 10 B. H. P.), complete with starter, switchboard, etc. Price Rs. 2,000. Address:—The BELGAUM MOTOR WORKS TRANSPORT CO., Ansurker Street, Belgaum. 5855

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and GODOWNS at Sandhurst Road. Apply Dr. SONEJI, Soneji Building, Sandhurst Road. 5842

TO BE LET for respectable Hindus, will ventilated ROOMS. With electric fittings at Poybavei, Parel, near Tram junction, Plot 36 Supari Baug, RAMJANALI SALEMAHOMED. 5746

TO BE LET—MOTOR STABLE on the Surti Mohalla, opposite Onion Godown. Apply to MAHOMED HAJEE VAHEDINA, 201, Kambeker Street, Chash Mohalla. 5587

TO BE LET—FLATS of most valuable accommodation, at Agripada Chawl Street, Plot No. 147, Bombay Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply to SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. 5836

TO BE LET.—On Nepean Sea, Road, commodious, AIRY BLOCKS, E. L. and Fans fitted, sea view, Drawing and Dining Rooms, 2 Bed Rooms, prominent situation, Rents moderate. Apply quick to Mr. K. P. KHANDKE, 161, Bhandari Street, Near Null Bazar. 5740

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at ANDHERI, 10 minutes' walk from the station on Gundevli side road and also a bungalow on block system 3 minutes' walk from MATUNGA ROAD STATION (G. I. P. Ry) Apply to Box No. 1266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." or Telephone No. 3836 5653

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5850

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of The Oriental Navigation Company, Limited, have been requested by the members of the Company holding in the aggregate more than 43,0000 Shares of the Company to call an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, of passing a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily. All members of the Company who cannot attend and who are in favour of the Resolution are hereby requested to appoint as proxy Dr. Bhama Ram Sheodial of 4, Bahra Patty (4 Jugmohun Mullick Lane), Calcutta or Lalla Dewanchand of 50, Clive Street, Calcutta, or Mr Chandulal Javeri of 119-123, Parel Road, Umarkhadi Post office No 9, Bombay,

Forms of proxy will be sent to any member on application to Mr Chandulal Javeri Bombay 9 and should be returned duly signed as soon as possible,

Dated this 25th day of October, 1920
5835 CHANDULALL JAVERI

NOTICE,

WANTED AT ONCE—MATRICS, GRADUATES and a SCIENCE MASTER (Graduate) for the Municipal High School. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, experience, second language and terms expected.

NAGINLAL N. ANKLESARIA,
Chairman,
M. S. Board.

Ankleswar,
Municipal Office, 25th October, 1920. 5850

"BHUJ ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION."

WANTED—All the old students of the Institution to know that it has been resolved to hold the Jubilee Celebration of the Institution at Bhuj on 30th and 31st October next under the patronage of H. H. Maha Rao Shriji of Cutch. Please consider this to be an invitation if invitation note has not been received through want of proper address or Postal strike. Personal attendance is strongly urged. A calendar of all the old students of the Institution is contemplated. For further particulars apply to:

MAVJI K. MEHTA, B.A.,
HARILAL B. VORA, M.A., LL.B.,
Honorary Secretaries,
Alfred High School Jubilee Celebration,
Bhuj.
5854

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Mr. ABDULLA MAHOMED having failed to pay the arrears of Call monies due by him on his one share No. 14030, the Company sold the said share in the open market under Article 30 of the Articles of Association. Now the said Abdulla Mahomed has failed to get delivery of the share and has reported to the Company that his said share No. 14030 has been lost or misplaced. The Company is issuing duplicate share. Any claim in respect of the above share should be notified within 15 days to the Registered Office of the Company, 43A, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise duplicate share will be issued. 5847

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments as Directors, of:—
   Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt.
   Mr. S. R. Bomanji.
   Mr. C. E. Randle.
   Mr. C. A. Latif.
3. To elect Directors in place of the retiring Directors, Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th October to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTOM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 14th October, 1920. 5841

ENAMELLED IRONWARE, LTD.

ORDINARY SHARES.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 2-8 PER SHARES ON 1,00,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors at a Meeting held on the 9th day of September, 1920 and it was determined that such call should be paid by holders on or before the 13th day of November, 1920, at the registered office of the Company, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, along with the scrip for endorsement. All payments must be made by G. C. Notes, cheques or drafts payable in Calcutta free of charge.

By Order of the Board,
KILBURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. 5677

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps. Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India). 5461

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS FREE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CLASS.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Resolution of NON-COOPERATION passed at the Special Congress held at Calcutta, it is arranged to open the above class at Karanjia Building near the Tramway Churni Road Junction. The time for teaching is between 7-30 and 10-30. At present there is accommodation for twenty-five to fifty students only. Those students who have studied up to the fifth or sixth standard English should alone apply to JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS (Vandravandas Mansion, Sandhurst Road), or to HIRALAL KURSONDAS, Solicitor (opposite Mangaldas' Oart). The class will be opened from 15th November, 1920.

HIRALAL KURSONDAS. 5846

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 7318, in respect of 10 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, in the name of Kishondas Kanyalal, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owners.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
5843

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places mentioned below:—

Coorg Sandalwood about 250 tons at Fraserpet, 29th November, 1920.

Madras Sandalwood about 159 tons at Sathiamangalam, 4th December, 1920.

Madras Sandalwood about 170 tons at Tirupattur, 8th December, 1920.

Madras Sandalwood about 70 tons at Vellore, 11th December, 1920.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Sathiamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on S. I. R. Tirupattur; and Vellore are stations on S. I. R.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Fraserpet sale—Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

Sathiamangalam sale—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

Tirupattur sale—District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tirupattur.

Vellore sale—District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore. 5852

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUB-CIVIL COUNCIL HYDERABAD SIND.

SUIT NO. 318 OF 1918.

Dandumal s/o Harumal ..... Plaintiff.
Tahilram s/o Lilaram ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the above-said defendant that as I have been appointed Commissioner to examine accounts in the above-mentioned suit I hereby inform the said defendants to appear before me on 2nd November, 1920. Otherwise the proceedings will be conducted ex-parte.

MOHANLAL DHARMDAS,
Commissioner.

21st October, 1920.
Hyderabad Sind. 5851

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1681 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 9th day of July, 1920.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) MULRAJ GOKALDAS, (2) JIVRAJ GOKALDAS, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Share Brokers, under the name and style of Mulraj Gokuldas Nensey, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

KEVALRAM MULCHAND, of Sakkar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sakkar in Sindh ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above-named Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the defendant Rs. 2,475 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of November, 1920, at quarter past eleven o'clock (standard time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above named Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of July, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 15th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. BHIMJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5859

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

Public Street Lighting.

I regret that owing to gross intimidation and assaults by dismissed workmen and others the above has to be suspended.

(Signed) A. R. BURCH,
GENERAL MANAGER.

BENGAL BRIDGE & BOLT CO. LTD.

PROCEEDING of an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Monday, 11th October, 1920, at 5 p.m.

(Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya in the chair.)

The Notice convening the meeting having been read:—

It was proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Firth and carried by the requisite majority:

That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 50,00,000 by the creation of 2,50,000 New shares of Rs. 10 each.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. Saha and carried by the requisite majority:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue immediately 1,25,000 of the said new shares in the capital of the Company and that the following rights and conditions be attached to such issue, that is to say:—

(a) The shares comprised in the said new issue shall subject as hereinafter provided, rank for dividend and bonus and in all other respects pari passu with the shares of the Company already issued excepting only that such shares shall not participate in any dividend and/or bonus declared in respect of the Company's financial half year ending on the 30th day of June, 1920.

(b) The said shares comprised in the said issue shall be offered in the first instance at par to all shareholders on the Company's register of members at the date of this Meeting in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by him (but so that in calculating the number of shares to which each shareholder is entitled fractions shall be disregarded) and such offer shall be made subject to such condition as the Directors may think proper.

(c) The Directors may determine the time within which the existing shareholders are to have the option of taking up shares in the said new issue and all shares not taken up by Shareholders within the time so fixed may be disposed of by the Directors to such persons and at such price and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Bhattacharyya, seconded by Mr. B. C. Bhattacharyya through his Attorney, Mr. F. Stratton, and carried by the requisite majority:—

The Directors be and they are hereby authorised to allot and dispose of the balance of 1,25,000 of the said new shares at such future time or times and to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as they may in their absolute discretion think fit.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

P. B. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman.
5790

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY 6½ DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 6 per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6½ per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent margin.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer
Bank of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 5618

NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we are appointed Sole Agents for the whole of India, Burmah and Ceylon of the Overseas Manufacturers' Corporation of New York. We have commenced taking orders for Rubber goods, Drugs and Sundries and shall very shortly commence taking orders for American Silks, Viols, etc.

Please Apply to:—
GOVERDHANDASS DESAI & CO.,
Readymoney Buildings,
Apollo Pier, Fort, Bombay. 5554

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1992

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WANTED.—A GENERAL INSTRUCTOR and GUIDE in Sloyd for the Bombay Municipal Schools. Persons having some special knowledge, Training and experience need alone apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th of November, 1920, stating name, age, sex, nationality and caste or creed with copies of testimonials, and the minimum terms required as regards salary, etc.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office.
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 5805

FOR SALE.

QUITE NEW ANGLES 2in. by 2in. by 3/8in English about 12,204 lineal feet. 40 HANK REELS 3½in. Gauge English in working order. For price and particulars please write to:—

SHRI SAYAJI MILLS CO., LTD.,
Post Box No. 29. Baroda.
5317

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase and removal of tarwad bark (Cassia auriculata) from the Forests, Government Waste land and Railway lands in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts for the period ending 30th June 1923.

Tenders accompanied by a receipted treasury chalan for Rs. 1,000 should reach the undersigned at Dharwar before noon of 8th November, 1920.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the undersigned's office at Belgaum and in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Dharwar, 17th October, 1920. 5807

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

WANTED.

AN experienced PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, thoroughly conversant with the Construction work and capable to control labour on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 10th November, 1920.

R. PESTONJI,
For Engineer-in-Chief.
5762

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MONEYMEN.

WANTED.—A financer who can invest from 20 lacks to 50 lacks on good security for couple of months. The reasonable interest or good percentage will be allowed with the sum. For full particulars, please apply to Box No. 1282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL & STORES, LIMITED.

Registered Office :—285-9, Bowbazar, Street, Calcutta

This Company has recently been incorporated under the Indian Companies Act with an authorised Capital of Rupees Five Lacs, divided into shares of Rs. 10 each, for the establishment of a first class Residential Hotel with General Stores, Provision, etc., in a palatial building. Opening date will be announced hereafter. For enquiry as to shares, Agency and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. HUSSEIN BROTHERS & Co., *Managing Agents*

This is not an invitation to the public to subscribe. Shares are only issued on the basis of our Prospectus which may be obtained from the Managing Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs KHIMJI LALJI and WAGHJI LALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell absolutely and free from incumbrances the immoveable property a particular description whereof is given below to our client the purchaser.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand or thing into or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claim (if any) known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, Land and Revenue Department, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Any claim not made known in writing as hereby required will be considered to have been waived and abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Khetwady Main Road and Khetwady 10th Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,845 square yards (1,867 square yards per Collector's Bill) or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291, 2294, 2301, 2318 and 2319, New Nos. B/9136, Old Survey No. 815 to 819 and New Survey No. 5491, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1874 (1), Street No. 1, Khetwady Main Road, 1874 (2), Street No. 1A, Khetwady Main Road, 1875, Street No. 2, Khetwady Main Road and No. 2011, Street No. 4, Khetwady 10th Cross Lane, and all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property of the estate of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, on or towards the South by Khetwady Main Road and property of Villarbai Sapurji Sorabji Saklatwala and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 10th Lane.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1920.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5848

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1467 of 1915.

DWARKADAS GANGADAS and another Plaintiff.
v/s
LUXMAN BHASKER, of Panwell ..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1920, the undermentioned fourteen pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Panwell in the Registration Sub-District of Panwell, in the District of Colaba will be sold by public auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 22nd day of November 1920 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

Nos.	Station or Locality.	Old Municipal No	New Municipal No.	Measurement or Area.
1.	Poona Mail Road Street.	408	436	77 feet x 47 feet.
2.	" "	408	434	38 feet x 33 feet.
3.	Bhusar Moholla.	409	437	39 feet x 21 feet.
4.	Poona Mail Road Street.	1064	1113	93 feet x 37 feet.
5.	" "	1067	1117	44 feet x 37 feet.
6.	Bhusar Moholla.	462	491	39 feet x 24 feet.
7.	"	463	492	41 feet x 30 feet.
8.	Narali Bazar Street.	959	996	37 feet x 27 feet.
9.	Bhusar Moholla.	768	808	32 feet x 49 feet.
10.	Poona Mail Road Street.	962	1006	47 feet x 37 feet.
11.	" "	961	1005	26 feet x 20 feet.
12.	Narali Bazar Street.	959	1003	34 ft. 6 in. x 34 feet.
13.	Poona Mail Road Street.	932	876	60 feet x 62 feet.
14.	Narali Bazar Street.	938	982	46 feet x 22 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

5831

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of NOORBAI, daughter of Essa Haji Joonas, late of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, spinster. ..... Deceased.

HARRON TAHERMAHOMED, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of October, 1920,
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

5880

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable diamond, pearl and ruby ornaments.

By the order of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors for the owners, Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction room 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office the following jewelleries:—

2 pairs diamond bracelets 2 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets, 1 pearl necklace, 1 diamond necklace, 1 diamond and emerald necklace, 1 pearl colours, 1 set of pearl raiful, 1 pearl and diamond nath, 2 diamond and outside ring, 1 pair diamond and ruby earring 1 pair diamond earring, 1 pearl diamond and emerald pendant, 1 diamond and emerald pin, 4 diamond and emerald and ruby English ring, 4 diamond ring, 2 diamond and ruby rose, 2 diamond and emerald rose, 2 diamond marquise 2 diamond, emerald and ruby marquise 1 diamond and ruby dub, rose ring, 1 pearl dub, line mala, 2 diamond collar button, 2 set of diamond button, 2 diamond nose ring, 1 pair diamond and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond and emerald earring, 2 pairs diamond butty, 1 pearl mala of 2 line, 4 pearl bangles, 4 pearl and ruby bangles 2 pairs pearl and ruby bracelets, 2 diamond ring, 1 gold chain, 1 gold ganata 1 gold watch, 1 gold wrist watch with chain 1 platinum chain.

Catalogues is ready and jewelleries is on view at the auctioneers office.

RICHARD AND READYMONEY
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 SHARES OF THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD., AND 50 SHARES OF THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Hemchand Motichand and on account and at the risk of the following persons.

On account and at the risk of Khoja Ramjanali Gangji:—
1650 shares of the Union Bank of India, Ltd.

On account and at the risk of Khoja Jan Mahmad Ibhram:—
350 shares of the Union Bank of India, Ltd.
50 shares of the British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Mantles for Incadescent lamps, India Rubber hose, 2in. and 3in., drill stock bits, chisels, Devils' plumbers, handles gravers, tools, plumbers' iron soldering, axes helves, tools side restings, tools side left right and parting, tools roughing front, left and right, punches, hand spring, augers, tools bow drilling, hammers, standard driling tools, stock bow drilling, kitchens field travelling, carriages, travelling, Limbers, ordnance, wheels sponges and other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Whadia, Esq., and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the Liquidators at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14261, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2388, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Cart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Cart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vishhukhandas Atmaram's Cart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Visbhukhandas Atmaram's Cart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Cart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Cart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1920.

DR. I. P. ENAD

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Bcs.), in the art of Soap-making, Industrial institutions, given free advice. Consult him at

MANILAL MANSION.
Bombay No. V.
Lamington Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CHLORIDE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No 6 Shed Victoria Docks, on account of the concerned.

EX S. S. "FRATELLI BANDIERO"

TO-MORROW, Thursday the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, on the 2nd Floor above firms (where the kit has been brought, for the purposes of sale) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved Household, furniture, rich glass, crockeryware best platedware, dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrans, handsome flower vases and tangle ornaments rich pictures and oleographs dressing chest, of drawers, fancy, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables book cases easy chairs, card tables, single and double bedsteads, one sweet toned cottage piano, by Hamilton, one iron safe by Godrej, rich carpets w.d. 11 casks chloride, etc., etc., the property of a deceased European Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposit to the Flora Fountain (where the goods have been brought for sale) a very large lot of phonographs, about 6,000 new records new bicycles, hand and foot harmoniums new cinema machines, dynamo by Crompton (230 Volts) with accessories, 4 steel tanks, one motoscope, one "Comet" Magneto Cinema accessories, telephones, electric table fans, carbide tank, accumulators electric are lamps, harmonioum accessories shop furniture such as sliding door glas, cupboards, for records, revolving top writing tables; glass door show cases, chair, teapoys; shelves etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandra, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved house, hold furnitore, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without armchairs sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, glass door book cases, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing tables and washhand tables writing tables, office chairs, soil linen baskets cane furniture, reclining sofas, easy chairs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table, hall and wall lamps, meatsafes, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. W. Morris, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at heir Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as 2 gold mangles, gold ring, gold wrist watch one gold watch with gold chain, pieces of gold, one gold and pearl nose ring, gold studs, one pair gold links, silver anklets, toe rings, silver studs, chains, silver and metal wrist watches, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 English built rubber tyred two wheel dog-cart with a brown w. gelding aged, 15 hands with a set of English harness.
1 9 H.P. 2 cylinder, 5 seater De Dion car, with hood horn, steyney wheel, etc., in good condition always driven by owner.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of Occupancy of 2 Shops at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th November, next at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Null Baarz, the right of occupancy of shops out of the 8 newly constructed shops.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 2498 of 1920.
Sayad Mahomed Kazrani,
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatma and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Mose, Esq. the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 14th November, next at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Nur Khan's Bungalow, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome made to order, teakwood, blackwood and mahoganized furniture, by Wimbridge, extra large size telescopic dining table in 13 pieces, with leather cover by Evans, Fraser, leather lined arm and without arm chairs, large and small, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, large Brussels carpet, Persian carpet rugs, fancy silled top teapoys, palm stands, drawing room silk lined suite, Chesterveld silk lined sofas, easy chairs and rocking chairs, artistic made large and small cabinets, rich Chinese, porcelain and Doulton vases, solid silverware, fancy mahoganized Louis XV pattern painted glass, folding screens, Queen Ann pattern glass door silver show case, very rich corner mirror back cabinets, fancy artistic made wall Gerondoles, large pier glasses, ebonized and Rose wood cottage piano, by Knake and Rose, mahoganised single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine iron cradles, cloth and gown presses dress, and wash-hand tables rich engravings, and oil paintings, electric hall, table and wall lamps, electric ceiling fans, very rich marble figures with pillars, bronze figures with electric lights, ice chest, Singapore cane furniture, wall clocks, garden pots, one grand father's clock, terracota figures, fancy painted glass partitions, marble stools, verandah benches, antimatic and canvas purdahs, copper water boilers, etc., etc.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

One 20 H.P. "Maxwel" Landaulette in very good order.
One 16 H.P. "Fiat," Landaulette in very good order.

Catalogues will b epublished and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND EMERALD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

On THURSDAY, the 16th November next at 1 p.m. (S.T) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Hoosainbhoy Ahmedbhoy and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Gore Panday the Raja of Sandurama.

1 necklace (Calchand) of 81 large pearls.
1 necklace (Calchand) of 93 large pearls.
1 Brooch set with diamond and rubies.
1 necklace set with diamond and emerald.
1 necklace roll with diamonds and rubies and ruby pendent.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th Oct. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS and Luggage at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of C. P. Goods, English and Country medicines, baskets of glass bangles, haberdeshary, gas cylinders, parcels of Cawnpore leather, bales of gunnies, Moradabad brassware, copper and alluminium ware, raisins and bags of gram, boxes and trunks and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 503 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. A. Jaffer Mahomed and Co., at their shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dawood Moti.

EX. S. S. "HAVILTAR."

S B D—Made in Java, Ralli Bombay G T L—251 bags white Java Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Premji.

EX S. S. "NAWBH"

G H A—Superior Bombay made in Java—252 bags white Java Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES COVERT COATINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor concerned.

3 cases 36 pieces covert coatings 54in.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, 31st October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of household furnitures, rich glassware and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, crockery stand, drawing room sofas, glass door, almyrahs, chest drawers, roll-top table, Pathe maker's phonograph and gramophone with records, lady's and gent's bicycle of Lambard and Imperial makers, three vulcanizing machines for making rubber stamps, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 31st October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Chappati, opposite Babulnath Temple in Mr. De Souza's own bungalow, rich household furniture comprising of drawing room suits, single and double bedsteads, glass door almyrahs, roll-top writing tables, dining table, arm and armless chairs, Pathe maker's phonographs and gramophones with records, easy chair, dental vulcanizing chair, lady's and gent's bicycles of Lambard and Imperial makers, three vulcanizing machines for making rubber stamps, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. I. F. De Souza, Rubber Stamp Makers and Government Contractors, and also of Captain Pereira, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be ready and the furniture is already on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1920.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1027 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1035 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address:—
"MARKER HOUSE," Opp. Native Library, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"Diabetes" Bombay.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for Februory shipment Prompt trill solicited

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock mll.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Mill	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Mill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	27	m 8 55	27 1	27	m 3 40	15 2
Thu.	28	m 10 28a	25 6		m 4 Tu	16 1
		m 10 53	27 1	28	m 4 33	17 3
Fri.	29	m 11 19a	26 1		m 4 44a	18 10
		m 0 1	28 7	29	0 46a	20 0
Sat.	30	m 11 56	27 10			
		m 0 44	29 1	30	m 6 43	17 10
Sun.	31	m 0 0	28a 7		0 44a	14 4
	Nov	m 1 24	29 6	31	m 7 28	15 9
Mon	1	m 1 45a	27 1	Nov	7 52a	15 0
		m 2 15	28 11	1	m 8 20	15 10
Tues.	2	m 2 1sa	26 4		9 10a	16 3
		m 3 15	26 1	2	m 9 4	15 6
		3 54a	27 10		9 51a	16 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesdy, the 26th October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average at Rawalpindi and Ambala, while it is in excess at Delhi. Temperature both by day and night is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is slightly in excess; night temperature also is above normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind, but is below it in south Rajputana. Day temperature is generally above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Dwarka. Day temperature is above the average except in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Hoshangabad. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded exce t at Bombay. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and are clear or moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is above the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain is reported from the Coromandel coast and from Trivandrum in Malabar, Madras reporting a heavy fall of 5.50" and Trivandrum 9.9". Some light showers have also occurred in Mysore. Day temperature is generally higher than usual to the north of latitude 16 degree N. except in Sind and Cutch.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in Malabar and on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th October 1920.

The western disturbance is producing little effect. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in south Burma, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Tinnevelly one; Madras three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 26th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum past 24 hours	Temp. Mean of day	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Past 24 hours to date	Rainfall Departure since 1st Jan.
			8 a.m.			
PUNJAB—						
Rawalpindi	84	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Delhi (Safdarjung)	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Ambala	84	53	66	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Amritsar	84	54	66	0.01	0.01	-0.66
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Allahabad	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Cawnpore	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Fyzabad	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Jhansi	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Lucknow	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Meerut	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Benares	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
RAJPUTANA & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Ajmere	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Deesa	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Jodhpur	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Mount Abu	86	57	68	0.01	0.01	-0.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Baroda	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Bhuj	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Dwarka	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Veraval	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Cutch	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Bhavnagar Para	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Surat	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Ahmedabad	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Deesa	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Ratnagiri	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Indore	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Nagpur	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Hoshangabad	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Khandwa	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Akola	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Amraoti	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Betgiri	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Chanda	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Raipur	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Ratnagiri	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Marmugoa	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Karwar	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Ahmednagar	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Poona	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Sholapur	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Belgaum	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Kolhapur	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Satara	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Hyderabad (Sind)	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Vingorla	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
MALABAR & CARNATIC—						
Mangalore	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Calicut	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Cochin	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Colombo	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
MADRAS & SOUTH—						
Madras	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Pamban	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Kodaikanal	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Coimbatore	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Madura	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Trichinopoly	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66
Negapatam	86	57	67	0.01	0.01	-0.66

50% Reduction!

FOR A CLEAN SHAVE

USE

The Autostrop Safety Razor.

The same can be had for Rs. 7-14, instead of Rs. 15-12, its former price.
Spare blades Rs. 1-14 per doz.

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.

cutlery, silver, and electroplated ware, fancy leather goods, walking sticks and presentation articles, merchants.

BARIA MANSION,

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

PARIPAN

LACQUER ENAMEL.

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.** The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan. House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A. H.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Re. as.
Grace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots. ..	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes ..	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S.	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs.	4-2 Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes ..	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots ..	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cas 30" to 20" Rs 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

Telegraphic Address. LUBOIL.

Always ready in extensive stock

PETROL

MOTOR Accessaries and well-known MICHELINE Tyres.

Pro:—R. K. MODY.

The Petrol Supplying Co.

AND

R. K. Mody & Co.,

Colaba Causeway, Tel. No. 861, Lamington Road, Tel. No. 3684, Nagdevi Street, Tel. No. 1711.

Tels. Address: WORSHIP.

FOR MOTORISTS ONLY

PETROL

FULL SUPPLY MODERAT RATE

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE Co.,

HUGHES ROAD,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Oct.	15.90
Nov.	15.95
Dec.	15.68
Jan.	
Feb.	
Mar.	15.36
April	15.17
May	
June	15 00
July	
Aug.	14.75
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Oct. 2'th

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	15 98
Nov.	15 44
Mar.	15 14
May.	14.82

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,051,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	18,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	247,000
American ,, ,, ...	3, 5.,000
Other ,, ,, ...	281,000
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	101,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,.00
,, ,, Actual export	..
,, ,, Imports	4,000
,, ,, Speculation	4,000
American Afloat	182,000
East Indian Afloat	1?,000
Postal Afloat	20,.00

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Oct 25th

Futures at New York Jan.	21 56
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 3o
,, ,, ,, May	21.00

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct 27rd.

Rente 3%	34 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	52 1/8
,, 3 months bar er	52 1/8
Rate of Discount:—Easier Declined owing to continental selling and eastern exchanges.	
Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/2
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	110 6
Interest day to-day loans	4 1/4
,, 7 days market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfer	..
Consols 2½%	45½
Rupee Paper 3½%	41
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans ..	53½
Government Securities 5%	4.½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	53.8o

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£24
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	£114
National Bank	£36

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 23rd.

Exchequer Loan 4% 1960/90	£87½
Victory Bonds 4%	£73½
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£.4½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 23rd

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	121
Re-sale the Week	111/6
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs	2,039,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 42lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. ..	..
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 410 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£29½
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay new 416 lbs ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Nominal Firm. Quiet	£36½
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£31½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec Near-st	£13½
Coria Rapeseed —Sept.-Oct. Sellers ..	£13

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89½
Copper Braziers	£1.2
Yellow Metals	17
Hard Spelters	35
Corrugated Sheets	£38

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers ..	56
Do Do Oct.-Nov. Buyers ..	..
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov Sellers	57/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Nov Sellers	58
Tone:—Very dull. Nothing doing.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov. Dec.	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Value ..	1/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

As for forward business there is no change in our market unless settlement arrived at between Trade and Cotton Contracts Board.

Our market had an easier feeling yesterday for ready cotton, and the off-take was quite normal.

Our market will be closed to-morrow on account of Lunar eclipse.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G, Bengal ..	..	245	215	190
M.Gosind Punjab ..	..	2 5	215	190
M.G Gouras No. 8 ..	..	280	238	..
Central P. No. 1 ..	..	275	250	..
Do. No. 2 ..	..	325	280	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Oct. 1920.

Cotton	818 Bales.
Wheat	14,.ac Qrrs
Linseed	5,.65 ,,
Rape, etc	Nil ,,
Hemp	614 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	796 ,,
Cottonseed	2 63. ,,
Rice	.59 7 1 ,,
Myrabollams	273 ,,
Cottonseed	1 6.o ,,
Sawarseed	1,248 ,,
Gram	222 ,,
Jowari	16[illegible] ,,
Bajri	Nil ,,
Barley	201 ,,
Raisins	78 ,,
Ghee	3,[illegible] Tins.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 26th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Davis	..No. 13	1 0 0
Sea Gull	..No. 10½	0 15 6
Dermodial	..No. 12½	1 0 0
Saperp	..No. 6½	0 12 0
Clarke	..No. 40/1	2 7 6
Do	..No. 42/2	2 6 0
Do	..No. 20	1 7 6

METAL.

(Rates made for Brass and Copper) Daily Quotations.

Oct. 26th 1920.

	per m/s.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	..3/4	88 0 0
Do	..1/	88 0 0
Do	..1½	88 0 0
Do	..1½	88 0 0
Do	..1½	87 8 0
Do	..2	87 8 0

PPER RATES.

Oct. 26th 1920

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	..3/4	78 0 0
Do	..1	82 0 0
Do	..1½	82 0 0
Do	..1½	82 0 0
Do	..1½	82 0 0
Do	..2	81 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		25 0 0
Tanchoke Jo.21		51 0 0
Copper Ingots-Bars		38 0 0
Zinc Bars		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Rates:

Bombay, Oct 16th 1920. 6 p.m.

Seed)		Ready Terms. Rs. a. p.	Mail Deliver. Rs. a. p.
Wheat Pelly, Delhi 170-lbs ..	..	60 0 0	0 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 170-lbs	..	58 0 0	0 1 0
,, Kareem Bagla ..	..	61 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Sind ..	..	13 4 0	13 14 0
,, ,, Cawapore ..	..	13 4 0	13 14 0
,, Yellow Cawapore ..	..	14 4 0	14 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..	17 4 0	17 14 0
,, ,, Ikia ..	..	16 0 0	17 2 0
Linseed, White 56-lb ..	..	9. 0 0	10 2 0
,, Gaspar 70-lbs ..	..	85 0 0	17 4 0
,, Gaspar 56-60 ..	..	79 0 0	16 0 0
,, Black ..	..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	..	14 12 0	16 12 0
Groundnut ..	..	16 0 0	17 0 0
Safflowerseed ..	..	.. 2 0	0 5 0
Jowari ..	..	53 0 0	..
Bajri ..	..	53 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseeds ..	..	34 0 0	4 10 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 11 0
Linseed May	18 0 3

COLOUR-MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October, 26,

The fluctuations have been practically nil. The Exchange, during the last couple of weeks has shown steady decline, as a result of which the fresh consignments will be dearer to the merchants. However, it appears German stuff will be coming in greater and greater quantities, and will excite very keen competition in the market. Nothing definite can be ascertained whether the market will rise or fall. The quotations are as follows:—

Fast Orange C ..	Rs.	5	lb.
Congo Red Nizam ..	Rs.	4	lb.
Congo Red Bolt. ..	Rs.	3	12-0
Magenta Crystals ..	Rs.	19	
Direct Blue ..	Rs.	3-8-9	to 4
Malachite Green ..	Rs.	10	

MILL-STORES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October, 26

In the Mill-Stores markets, no athrative and interesting changes have taken place in the values of important commodities. Healds continue dull, though a few strong-holders anticipate a healthp demand and improved rates. The quotations large vary form "s, 2-6-0 to 3 per 800 eyes. Reeds are steady. Roller-cloth continues dear and scarce. Shuttles, Bobbins have a poor demand. The quotation are almost the Same.

CHEMICALS,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October, 26.

The quotations are as under;—

	Rs.	per cwt.
Farina K	18	20
Sago	12	14
Sodicem Sulphide (Eng) ..	40	50
,, ,, (Ame) ..	30	40
Zinc Chloride	30	35
Bleaching Powder	20	25
Glanber Salt (Eng)	7	8
Glanber Salt (County) ..	6	0
Turkey-Red-Oil	28	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a Statement of the affairs of the Bombay Bank, as on 23rd Oct. 1920.

LIABILITIES;

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,40,.0,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	8,42,89,418	
,, Deposits at Branches	7.,0 .906	
		9,21,81,321
Other Deposits		2,.8,1.,.24
Post Bills		14.536
Sundries		49,57, 5
	Rs. ..	38, 9,81,738

ASSETS;

Government Securities	3,91,75,1.4
Other authorised securities	1,79 860
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,7 .18,0.6
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	10,28 87,8 6
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4.8,..,447
Dead Stock	16,4 .15
Stamps	8,831
Bullion	..
Balances with other Banks	3,.8,497
Sundries	5,.7,641
Cash	16,00,02,6.1
Rs. ..	38,.8,81,738

TRUE COPY.

No. 20 Apollo House,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th, August, 1920.

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

BOMBAY.

Dear Mr. Noel

It gives me great pleasure to tell you how much your system of physical training has done for me. Before joining your institute I had trouble of obesity and pain near shoulder owing to uric acid, the former is reduced to three inches and the latter has left me entirely.

I am much better in health and attribute all to your careful and individual guidance ad instruction.

I am recommending it to everybody I come across who needs it. Thanking you for the interest you have taken.

I remain,

Yours Faithfully,

(Sd.) M. G. GUPTA.

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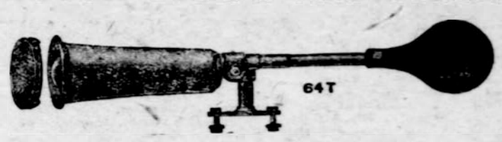

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Type No.	Description:	Price:
38 T	**Motor Car Horn.** Double turn—The most popular of Lucas Horns. Nickel plated. Fitted with canvas Bulb.	Rs. **110-0** each.
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60 T	**Motor-Cycle Horn.** For small cars, Taxies, Commercial Vehicles. With 4 in. Stiff tubular extension and canvas Bulb. Black with nickel parts...	Rs. **42-8** each.

LUCAS' RENOWNED OIL SIDE & TAIL LAMPS.

LUCAS' CANVAS HORN BULBS. No. 12. Rupees 14-8 each. Nothing better than Lucas!

Type No.	Description:	Price:
720.	**Side Lamps.** Hight 10½". Black with Plated Parts..	Rs. **110-0** pair.
722.	**Side Lamps.** Hight 10½". Black with Brass Parts	Rs. **110-0** pair,
742	**Side Lamps.** Hight 12". For Commercial vehicles. Black with Brass finish.	Rs. **110-0** pair.
432.	**Tail Lamp.** Height 10". Black with plated Parts	Rs. **52-8** each.
630.	**Tail Lamp.** Height 8½". Black with Plated Parts..	Rs. **47-8** each.
632.	**Tail Lamp.** Same as above Black with Brass Parts.	Rs. **47-8** each.

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Motor Cycle Vulcaniser.
De Dion Bouton 4-Ton Truck complete with body.
ALL AMERICAN 1, 1½ and 2 Ton Super Trucks.
The BULL-DOG Grip Braender Tires Tubes.
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LOUNGE SUITS, of Navy Blue or Brown Serge, Fine Quality Rs. 84 complete.

SPORTS COATS, of all-Wool Durable Tweeds ½ lined. Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 each.

LOUNGE SUITS, of effective Striped Grey Flannel. Rs 50 complete.

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R. ASQUITH'S IRISH POLICY.

SCHEME OF DOMINION HOME RULE.

FULLEST AUTONOMY URGED.

NO RESERVATIONS.

Mr. Asquith writing to "The Times" on Oct. 5, suggests the following policy in administration of Ireland:—

Sir,—In the early weeks of this year, when I was a candidate for Paisley, I expressed the opinion that, at the stage which we had then reached, there was no practicable solution of the Irish problem which fell short of Dominion Home Rule.

The experience of the last nine months—perhaps the most deplorable and scandalous chapter even in the annals of Irish Government—has accentuated with tragic emphasis the urgency of the situation.

What have been the measures taken by the Executive of the Crown? On the legislative side they have put forward a paltering compromise, which is repudiated by every section of Irish opinion, though it may for the moment be favoured with the contemtuous and cynical patronage of Sir Edward Carson, who thinks he sees in what is proposed the prospect of an insurmountable block to the attainment of Irish unity. On the administrative side we have seen the supersession of the organized machinery of law and justice by a superior power, which derives its authority not so much from sporadic terrorism as from the support, through all the degrees of enthusiastic cooperation, of passive connivance, and of sympathetic acquiescence, of the great bulk of the Irish people. The King's Executive is at once impotent and aggressive, and its policy, or want of policy, has reached a fitting climax in the unexampled campaign, for which the Government must bear the responsibility, of military and police reprisals.

My old friend and colleague Lord Grey of Follodon has recently made a weighty pronouncement with the spirit and temper of which I am in complete agreement. But I cannot bring myself to contemplate, even as a counsel of ultimate despair, our final abandonment—as he seems to suggest—of the trust which history has imposed upon us.

There are, as it seems to me, two conditions which govern and limit any conceivable solution.

The first is that the Irish people should be made to believe that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, what is offered comes from an honest, and also from a responsible, source. The second is that, after making all necessary allowance for the provisional abstention not of an artificial but of a genuine local minority, it should meet and satisfy Irish aspirations.

AUTONOMOUS DOMINION.

Nothing, I am certain, can now fulfil the second of these conditions but the bestowal upon Ireland of the status of an autonomous Dominion in the fullest and widest sense.

What does that mean?

None of our Dominions claims the right to a separate Foreign Policy of its own. On the other hand, they all show an increasing and perfectly legitimate desire for fuller confidence and freer consultation in the whole domain of our external relations, and, in particular, for a voice in the making and revision of Treaties. The Dominion of Ireland should in these matters be on a level footing with the rest.

I regard to naval and military forces, I do not share the apprehensions of those who think it necessary to impose on an Irish Dominion limitations and fetters which are not to be found elsewhere in our self-governing Empire. No Irish Government would be so insane as to mortgage its scanty margin of resources for such a fruitless and costly enterprise as the creation of an Irish Navy. Nor is it readily conceivable that it would seek to deny—what it could never effectively prevent—the free access to Irish ports and harbours of the vessels of the Imperial Navy. Further no grant of autonomy could be regarded as complete which did not include the right to raise and maintain, for the purposes of local defence, an adequate military force.

Fiscal independence is a necessary incident of Dominion status. I cannot think that it is worth while, in view of the colossal figures of our national finance, to haggle over the "nicely calculated less or more" of Irish indebtedness.

To those who are disposed to think such a policy humiliating in what it surrenders, and hazardous in its possibilities of future danger, I would put this question—What is your alternative?

Can anything be more humiliating, or more pregnant with incalculable peril, than the spectacle, which has now been unfolding itself for months, before our eyes and those of the world, a spectacle in which tragedy and force are inextricably intermixed? Its only logical sequence is to take seriously in hand the task of reconquering Ireland, and holding her by force—a task which, though not, perhaps, beyond the powers, will never be sanctioned by the will or the conscience of the British people.

I am not alarmed by the spectre of an Irish Republic. Men do not in the long run fight for phrases but for realities.

Our First Genuine Clearance Sale

Commencing from Thursday 28th October to Sunday 8th November 1920.

ASTOUNDING VALUES

Enormous Reductions in all Departments.

White Gauze Under Shirts 10 per Doz. — GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY. — Suit Cases Kalyan Bags at reduced prices.

SALE DISCOUNT **12½ %** **SALE**

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Boots and Shoes a speciality.

Such as Bangalore, Hungarian, Zaveri, etc.

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DOORS OPEN from 8 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. & 2 p. m. to 8-30 p. m. DAILY.

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LEHERI BUILDING, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY No. 4.

GRAND Opening Ceremony

SALE COMMENCING **28th** October

Only for few days from 8 to 7 (S.T.)

15 to 20 % reduction even in this time of keen competition.

Huge stocks of cooking stoves of various types and all kinds of heating stoves on sale at rockbottom prices.

Don't loose this golden Opportunity or you will repent.

Upcountry orders with ¼ advance will be executed at Sale price.

BHARAT STOVE DEPOT

KELEWADI, Opp. Kandawadi,
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that weak is not that which a performer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 48 pills, Rs. 3 one tin only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT

VILCASSIM BROS.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
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Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,
Prices strictly moderate.

WATCH 1st NOVEMBER

Grand Annual SALE

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POHOOMULL BROTHERS

Waston's annexe, Appollo Bunder,

OF

Jewellery, Silk, Indian and Persian Carpets, rare old Curios, Brassware, Embroideries. Artistic Silverware, etc.

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Over French Bank

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Cricket: Rajputana v. Islam Gymkhana (First day.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Declaration of results of B. E. Exams. (Civil and Mechanical).
Cricket: Rajputana v. Islam Gymkhana (Second day).

SUBURBAN RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

The next joint conference of Suburban Railway Passengers Association is to be held at Kurla in the Dispensary Hall on Sunday next at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. Tuesday was 139 as compared with 154 and 178 respectively for the corresponding period last year and in 1918.

REQUEST TO VOTERS.

The Secretary Swarjya Sabha writes to say:

Reply cards are posted to all the voters of Bombay City, so they are requested to take away their letters from their respective postal delivery centres and post the reply cards in the nearest post office.

CUMBALLA HILL CAMPING.

A press note states:—With reference to the Press Communique, Revenue Department No. F.—4 dated 16th January, 1919 applications for camping sites on Cumballa Hill should be made to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, and not to the Chief Secretary to Government.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-day when papers on "Some Notes regarding the Village System of the Bombay Presidency," by Mr. R. G. Gordon, and "A recent case of Witchcraft from Singhbhum," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, will be read.

DELEGATES TO THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The following have been elected as Delegates to attend the First All-India Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the Bombay Handloom Weavers' Union:—Messrs. Abdu Shakoor Sait, Mowla Sheth, Baboo, Mahamad Yusuf, Mahamad Ali, Abdul Khalik, Ananthram Vaikuntram, H. Mahamad, Idoo Sheth and D. G. Pandit.

BHMBAY PRESS WORKERS UNION.

The following have been elected as Delegates to the First All-India Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the Bombay Press Workers' Union:—Messrs. Laxmidas Rowji Thairsee, Maoji Govindji Sheth, S. A. Brelvi, S. V. Rao, Harjivandas Kadica Mehta Kanyalal Girdharlal, Omkar Sachidanand, Babu Rao Sham Rao, Amrithlal Sharma, Ananthram Vaikuntram and John F. Titus.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 14th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon, on Saturday.

The mail steamer Morea which left Bombay on the 9th instant arrived Marseilles on Sunday, the 24th instant.

SALLE FRANÇAISE LECTURE

A lecture by Monsieur Henri Theron of Pondicherry, on "The Race for Happiness," —under the chairmanship of Monsieur J. Dutard, Consul for France, will take place to-day at 6-15 p.m.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality for the week ending Oct. 23 viz., 959 was 40 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 56.91. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality, 1,115 and death-rate 69.07, those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 802 and death-rate 42.57.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 13 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 388 against 21 and 366 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia including one from the Military Hospital, were received during the week. Of the total deaths 246 were among infants under one year of age. Forty-four deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Small-pox and Cholera were absent during the week. Plague caused one attack and one death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 446 and compares favourably with the number returned in the 43rd week of 1919 which was 364 and with the quinquennial average for the correspondin weeks in the five years (1915-1919) namely 447.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 25th October 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.926 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.4 degre.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4 ,,
Dew Point	70.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.665 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	74.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	121 miles.

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Oblige us with a trial and you will find yourself placed under life long obligation to us.

Established firms with references need only apply.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

RESULTS OF WORLD'S COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26

The following are the results of the Final Rounds of the World's Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships at Queen's Club:—

Men's Singles.—Gordon Lowe beat V. C. Crawley 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—P. Dawson and Mavrogordato beat Hon. F. Fisher and A. Beamish 1—6, 10—, 13—11; 3—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Fisher and Mrs. Peacock had walk-over Dous and Miss McKane scratched.

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. Beamish beat Miss McKane 6—2; 5—7; 7—9.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

There were 20,000 spectators at Sunderland to watch the Association match between England and Ireland. The Englishmen gave a good account of themselves in the first international of the season. Their forwards were well together but Irish defence was strong. After twelve minutes Eddy scored from a pass by Chedgzoy. At interval England led by one goal to nil. Soon after resumption Walker headed through following a free-kick against Ireland.

GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 26.

To day a card of 6 events was run through. The meeting opened with Novice Arab Plate under very favourable atmosphere. Crowds on the stand and betting ring was all that could be desired. His Highness Maharaja of Scindia graced the occasion with his presence and a number of staff officers were to be seen. Capt. C. H. Kirkpatrick, Lucknow Secretary Burey was in charge of the whole show. Gwalior race authorities left in his hands the management, and he as usual took deep interest to make the function more popular, and attractive for which he deserves thanks. The Judicious handicapery of the Official Handicapper of the W. I. T. C., Major Findlay, left nothing to be desired and the enclosure, under the supervision of the Gwalior Race-course staff, looked spick and span and much credit is due to them for the interest taken, and the course itself, which has furlongs straight, is curve itself, which has furlongs straight, is probably one of the best in India, but is somewhat hard no doubt, owing to the recent draught.

The number of bookmakers at the meeting was limited to eight, among them being four Calcutta, 1st enclosure bookmakers, namely, Goodman and Co., Munshi and Llanglihen, J. W. Thomson, and K. L. Dass. Mr. Lance and Capt Crawford, W. T. C., attended in their capacity of starter and judge respectively. It was more of favourite day and the public have won. The first event was won by Khailan, who was a rank outsider though we are informed there was some betting on him. Mountain Apple was at once made a favourite and well repaid its reliance in the second race. There was some betting on Garland in the third race, but Varlet was made a favourite for sometime and Chieftain was much backed at the end, and was made an equal favourite to Varlet. Garland who was disqualified by the R. C. T. C. behaved badly at the post and was left. In the Sipri Plate (Div II). Bismark was open favourite and never improved in the price. He won pulling up and was much superior to the horses. He raced within a field of seven horses for the Autumn Plate. Jack Firth was picked up by the public as soon as the odds were opened. There was some anxiety when the horses were near the home, but Harrison soon made good the running, and with a great effort, snatched the verdict for him.

The last race had 12 horses running, and Khailan, the champion of the first race was soon established the first favourite, with the advantage of 9 lbs. in weight, in his favour. In the last event, he at once took the lead and won comfortably as he liked.

Details:—

THE GWALIOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 8-8, Harrison 1
Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 9-0, Trahan
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's TODDY, 7-9, Townsend 2
Mr. Basah's BLACK FRIAR, 7-7, Stokes 4
Also ran:—Doughty 8-12.

Bettings:—Evens Maple, threes Black Friar, fours Toddy, twelves Doughty.

Time:—1 min 20 secs.

The race:—They were quickly sent away to a very good start, Mountain Apple kept the pace throughout and just won.

Won by a head, a head between second and third.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN, 8-3, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Goculdass' MECHANIC, 9-2, MacPherson 2
Mr S N Mahomed's NAJDI, 7-0, Townsend 3
Nawab Auland Hosain's GARLAND, 7-4, Meekings 4
Also ran:—Bluey Lee 7-9, Tankard 7-7, Varlet 7-3.

Betting:—Twos Chieftain and Mechinic, threes Tankard and Varlet, fives Garland, sixes the others.

The race:—The start was delayed by Garland who would not line up, he was 25 lengths behind when Mechanic was let go, Tankard took the lead followed by Varlet and Mechanic. On the straight Chieftain came up and after a sensational finish, won by a neck, a neck between second and third, ¾ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 30 secs.

THE SIPRI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Hazamy and Sattar's BISMARK, 7-7, Northmore 1
Mr Mohd. Jamal's DICKSON, 7-1, Hoyt ... 2
Mr Badsha's BRONZE METAL, 7-4, Meekings 3
Mr Hazamy's GREY STONE, 7-13, Barnett 4
Also ran:—Dandelion 9-2, America 8-6, Marauder 8-5, Second String 8-2, Munshi 7-7, Moobin 7-3.

Betting:—Evens Bismark, threes Dandelion and America, fours Marauder and Second String, sixes Grey Stone and Moobin, tens the others.

The race:—From a level start Bismark took the lead but fell back near the bend near home. He made all the running and won comfortably by 4 lengths. Dickson and Bronze Metal fought well for second place, but the latter ridden by young Hoyt who is yet but a child, just managed to get the verdict by a head, ¾ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins 9 secs.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Neil's JACKEY FIRTH, 8-2, Harrison 1
Thakur Raj Rajeshwari's HIGHFIELD LADY, 7-7, Northmore 2
Mr De Souza's ELPHENE 7-4 (cd 7-7), Lambey 3
Messrs Md. Yousuf and Hossain's PEACH MELBA, 7-4, Stokes 4
Also ran:—Gladiator 9-2, King's Head 8-4, Birthday Clothes 6-0, Gunda 7-10, Dollet 7-9, Changed Times 7-6, Two Gates 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Jackey Firth, threes Elpheno, fives Highfield Lady, Changed Times and Two Gates, sixes Peach Melba and Birthday Clothes, tens the others.

The race:—Highfield Lady delayed the start and eventually from a level start got away and lead till about the bend when Birthday Clothes came up, but soon died up near home. Jackey Firth shot out and snatched the verdict by a head, 1½ lengths between second and third, 3 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

THE SIPRI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Dakeel's KHAILAN, 6-12, Mukerji ... 1
Mr Raj Mahomed Vazir's SHANAVAZ, 7-8, Lambert 2
Messrs Hazamy and Sattar's ARABISTAN, 8-6, Barnett 3
Mr Mask's ANTONIO, 8-0, Mujeed 4
Also ran:—Financier 9-4, Excelsior 9-0, Merchant 8-13, Chester 8-3, Carlisle 8-2, Crescent 7-10, Meddler 7-6, Distemper 6-12.

Betting:—Twos Arabistan and Khailan, fours Chest and Crescent, sixes Meddler, Financier and Antonio, eights and tens the others.

The race:—All were let go on good terms. Khailan who won the first race of the day did not take long to be at the head and keeping the position won comfortably by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, ¾ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 9 secs.

MYSORE DUGSERAH RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 28.

THE CHAMUNDI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile (over 5 flights of hurdles).

Mr B Davey's DORANDO, 11-2, Owner ... 1
Col J Desaraj Urs' DERMAN, 11-7, Nikam
Capt Subbraj's URS WALAD, 11-0, Chowti

THE KUKKANHALLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Col J Desaraj Urs' NUNDERAH, 9-7, Jugatheys 1
H H Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER II, 8-0, Babjan 2
Mr Abdul Satar's TANTALLON, 9-7, Chinnakhan 3

THE DASARA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Cromwell's REUTER, 9-0, Babjan 1
Col Desaraj Urs, FUSILIER, 8-7, Jagathap 2
Mr M Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 8-0, Rahim Khan 3

THE JAGANMOHAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr H Krishna Rao's ARMISTICE, 8-9, Chinna Khan 1
H H Maharaja of Mysore's BERTINTHIA, 8-12, Suleman Khan 2
Mr Ahmed Sait's LORD ROBERT 8-4, Wallace 3
Col J Desaraj Urs, BOBILON, 8-7, Jagathaps 1
Col B Chamraj Urs' LUTFIA, 9-0, Rahim Khan 2
Major F Curtis' TALESMAN, 7-11, Syed Hassan 3

THE KARANJI PLATE.—Distance 2 furlongs.

Lieut-Col Gaunt's CUPID, Mr Davey ...
Supdt K Hutch's PHTLLIS, Owner .....

RAJPUTANA TEAM IN BOMBAY.

A DEFEAT AND A DRAW.

The Rajputana Cricket Team met with the first reverse of their Bombay tour on Monday last when the Grant Medical College Gymkhana beat them by 23 runs on the Parsi Gymkhana grounds. The Medical going in to bat first, hit up 154 and next disposed of Rajputana for 131. For the winning side Cooper made 35 and M. Shroff 28, while to the visitors' total, Marke who appears to be the best bat on their side, contributed a well-played innings of 55 and Ram Sahai one of 22 (not out). Pathari and Candhy bowled well for the College Gymkhana, taking 5 and 4 wickets respectively, while for Rajputana, Narayan Deo and Wahiduddin claimed 4 each.

VISITORS' POOR SHOW.

The third fixture of the tour, which came off on the Esplanade maidan yesterday, was with the "Times of India" cricket club. There again the visitors' weakness in attack was fully demonstrated. Practically everyone of the "Times" batsmen made runs and with ease too, and he side was able to run up a total of 189 for the loss of only 5 wickets when they declared. B. K. Kalapesi was top scorer with 41 to his credit, Mr. Reporter contributing 38, the next best score for the Club. Rajputana had replied with a total of only 51 runs at the cost of 7 wickets when stumps were drawn, want of time alone once again saving them from a defeat as in the match with the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday last. They offered a very feeble resistance to the "Times" attack, and the highest individual score on their side was only 14, contributed by Bashiru zaman.

The third fixture of the visitors' tour comes off to-day, when they meet the Islam Gymkhana.

THE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee has received a letter and a £200 cheque from the Secretary, Mahomedan Association, Portuguese East Africa.

The Secretary of the Mahomedan Association in Portuguese East Africa writes that the Khilafat question has been explained to the Indians of South Africa and that Hindus and Moslems are working together with great enthusiasm for the collection of funds which are daily increasing and which he hopes to remit to the Central Khilafat Committee from time to time.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSIONS, IN BOMBAY

BULLETIN IV.

I.—All members of the Reception Committee and Delegates of the Unions are requested to obtain their respective tickets and badges from the Secretaries at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press between 3 and 6 p.m. every day.

Fees are as follows:—

Reception Committee member ..... Re. 1. minimum.
Delegates Fee ..... As. 8.
Visitor's Fee ..... Rs. 5.

II.—All Unions are requested to send their affiliation fees with their credentials to the same address as early as possible.

III. Delegates from the mofussil should communicate to the Secretaries c/o "The Chronicle" regarding boarding and lodging arrangements and their style of living (European or Indian). The charges are as follows:—

Delegates European style Rs. 10 per day.
Delegates Indian style Rs. 5 per day.

The amount of fees must reach the Secretaries along with the names of delegates.

MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held this evening at 7 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, to consider the draft constitution and resolutions to be submitted for adoption by the Congress and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 27.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 115.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4.
D. D. on London 1/4 5/16.
3 M/st D. A., 1-8-1/8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 152.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 172.
American Cross rate, quo. 3.45 to 47.
Paris Cross rate, Frc. 53.80.
London Silver spot D., 52½.
London Silver forward D., 52½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 53.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
5 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak but improved a little towards the close. The undertone is still weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,550. By. Cotton 990 By Dyeing 2,820, Century 940. Cent. India 4,950, Colaba Land 2,520, Crecent 590, Currimbhoy 1,155, David 1,492/8, Fazulbhoy 1,607/8, Findlay 1,040. Ind. Bleaching 200. Ind. Malwa 570, Kasturchand 1,700. Kohinoor 3,410, New Great 822/8. Pearls 1,035, Phoenix 910, Shapurji 365, Simplex 777/8, Swan 1,040. Swadeshi 4,190 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 785. By. Burma 675, By. Burma N. I. 207/8 pr. By. Burma Petrol 60, Bundi Cement 40/8. By. Tramway 670. By. Steam 427/8. Ind. Cement 345 Katni Ord 230, Katni Defd. 1,150. New India Ins 3 dis., Shivraipur 37. Tata Ord 122/8. Tata Defd 677/8, Tata Hydro 930. Tata Oil 215, Tata Bank 24. Scindia Steam 10 dis.

MOTOR DRIVER STONED TO DEATH.

Yesterday at the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. A. King, the local coroner and a common jury held an inquest on the body of Ibdaj Hossein, a Mahomedan, motor-driver in the employ of the Bombay municipality. Evidence showed that on Monday afternoon, about fifteen hundred men, working in different petrol works at Sewri, who were locked out for about four or five days, gathered on the Port Trust Railway Line at Sewri. Motor lorry No. 394, belonging to the Bombay Municipality driven by the deceased came along the New Sewri Road and was opposite the Chhotani Saw Mills, when the gathering of men began to throw stones at it. There were five others in the lorry besides the deceased, who was in front of all. Many stones hit him and he received several injuries including a serious wound on the forehead and the fracture of a number of ribs. He at once fell off his seat on the road and was being removed to the hospital by a Policeman, but died on the way.

Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon held a Postmortem examination on the body of the deceased and it showed that there were external bruises on the right-side of the head, the right ear being torn. There was a large bruise on the right shoulder and on the back. There was a depressed contusion on the forehead. Several ribs on the right-side were broken. Dr. Nunan, was of the opinion that these injuries could have been caused by stones.

Further enquiries were postponed.

DEATH DUE TO EXPLOSION OF GA

Yesterday the Coroner and a jury concluded the inquest touching the death of Sonoo Krishna, a labourer in the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality who was burnt by the sudden explosion of gas while engaged in cleaning the Marine Lines drain on the 6th instant. The account of the previous enquiries has appeared in these columns already.

Govind Yesu, a Mukadum, said when the men were working the light produced was below. A lighted candle was also in the drain. The men shouted that water was coming and that the light should be taken up. They were drawn up and put on one side when the mistry abused the men for doing so. Ratania, another labourer, put the lighted candle at the mouth of a manhole which was consequently in flames.

Rutma Bhika said when the men below, called out for the lamp to be taken up, he took it up, but the mistry abused him and told him to put the lighted candle over the manhole. Just as he put it at the mouth of the manhole the gas caught fire and he moved aside.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by burns resulting from the ignition of sewer-gas in a manhole while he was working. The evidence on the question of the cause of the fire being contradictory the jury considered that the case was one for thorough investigation by the Municipal department concerned.

NON-COOPERATION.

COURT BOYCOTTED.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

Mr. Muazzimali, B.A., (Oxen), Bar-at-Law, who was Professor in the Government Law College, Eankipur, for three years and Principal of the Government Law College, Dacca, for four years, and had subsequently established himself at Moradabad, where he practised for over three years, has suspended his practice in pursuance of Non-Cooperation. He has come down to Bombay to be in charge of the Central Khilafat Committee Office. All letters in connection with Khilafat work must be addressed to Honorary Secretary and not in name of any Secretary, unless it is meant for personal use.

Mr. Aziz Ahmed Zuberi, B.A., has withdrawn from the Aligarh College under Non Cooperation. He has addressed a letter to the Principal exposing Government ridden nature of education given at the College, and expressing his desire to emancipate his College from the grasp of the Government. He has offered his services to Khilafat and has been posted at Madras.

The Secretary of the Sind Khilafat, Karachi, writes as under:—

At Shikarpur a Muslim boy was run over under *gari*, driven by Hindu Sath and grievously hurt. His uncle lodged a complaint in the Court without his father's knowledge and consent. Professor Vaswani, Pandit Amersain and the Secretary were there. The boy's father came and asked them to settle, the matter privately as he would not let the case go on in Government Court. Professor Vaswani decided suitable compensation to be paid to the boy's parents. His father declined to accept the compensation, and it was decided that the accused should pay a good sum, to be fixed by a Committee, half of which should go towards Non-Cooperation and the other half to Gaoshala.

"UNOPPOSED" ELECTIONS.

ARE THEY VALID?

POONA ELECTORS' PROTEST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The Mahomedan electors of this division have sent a protest to the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay against the unopposed election of one Mahomedan candidate to the Council of State and three others to the Bombay Council without their submission to a regular election by their constitutions. The grounds of protest are briefly as follows:—

That the election was a mockery and negation of the democratic principle, as it entirely defeats the main objects of the Reformed Councils, viz., to make popular representatives responsible to the electorates whose confidence and support they were bound to possess. Any attempt to justify it here in English parliamentary practice was futile, because, in England there are two recognised political parties, which maintain highly organised electoral agencies to guard the rights of their electors. Each party puts forward its candidates, who are first carefully selected by local Committees approved by central offices and then adopted by each party as a whole. If, therefore, a candidate of a party is returned unopposed, it means that it is so strong that the other party withdrew from the contest to avoid a certain defeat. It is impossible, therefore, for any candidate there to be returned without the knowledge of the electors. In the present instance, candidates were not selected by any body, their very candidature was not announced to the electors and they are declared. Duly elected by Government. As a matter of fact the electors had no means of knowing the names of the candidates before their nomination. Government did not announce them. As for the candidates concerned they even refrained from the usual practice of informing the electors of their candidature either by cards or by means of newspapers. Concealment was practised, to such an extent that the candidates proposed and seconded each other's name as their nomination papers would show. In the case of Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer, candidate for the Council of State, the very seconder Kazi Azimuddin of Poona presented a petition to the returning officer before the scrutiny day withdrawal of his formal support and thus bringing to light the policy of concealment. Attempts are being made to induce Government to permit candidates to be declared duly nominated who cannot find an outside seconder.

CANDIDATE SECONDS HIMSELF!

Thus in the Court of Mr. Pratt, Returning Officer, objection was taken to the nomination of Mr. Mooza Usman, candidate for the local Council, on the ground that he had seconded his own nomination. Mr Ebrahim Jaffer, interceding on his behalf, argued that, if a candidate could not find a seconder, he should be considered to second himself. Mr. Pratt ruled the intercession out of order and rejected the nominator as legally invalid. The fact is that these candidates have carefully concealed their candidature from the electorates and even encouraged the belief among them that neither they nor any one else was standing as a candidate and are secretly entering Councils through a back-door without the knowledge of the electors, taking improper advantage of a clause which permits such an entree under totally different circumstances. These candidates who could not find an outside seconder or if found who could not retain his loyalty for full twenty-four hours and who, moreover, have adopted the policy of ignoring their electors cannot possibly be considered as duly elected representatives of their constituencies. Should Government finally uphold such mock elections, it would lay itself open in the public eye to the suspicion of condoning (condoning means sympathising) the malpractice of concealment adopted by the candidates concerned and of a desire to send Moslem candidates to Councils irrespective of the feelings of their constituents.

The Khilafat Conference was held on Sunday last at Bhiwani. Maulana Ahmed Syed from Delhi presided. Resolutions on Non-cooperation, Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Khilafat Question were passed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Oct. 26.

S S Lightning, Partridge, Busreh.
S S Hunspill, McNeill, Constantinople.
S S Trehawke, Tregoning, New York.
S S Warla, Holmer, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their pratique yesterday:—

S S Indus Maru, Yano Kobe, etc.
S S Tuniser, Beaumaret, Antwerp.
S S Bahadur, Ellis, Angerhead.
S S Olympia, Alder, Liverpool.
S S Ocolaria, Lane, Calcutta.
S S Barjora Cooks Busreh.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lightning 2134 tons, Captain H Patridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and 272 passengers.

S S Hunspill:—The steamer Hunspill 3136 tons, Captain G B N McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople with troops.

S S Trehawke:—The W and A. Graham Coy's steamer Trehawke, 2180 tons, Captain T. Tregoning, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Warla:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Warla, 1341 tons, Captain S R Holmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2701 tons, Captain R. Yano, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Tuniser:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Tuniser, 1882 tons, Captain E. A. Demerved, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain O. J. Ellis, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp and with a general cargo.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 2272 tons, Captain H. Alder, will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ocolaria:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ocolaria 3436 tons, Captain C. Lane, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain J J Cooke, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 26th Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E				
B Jedburgh	Calcutta	3-11		K N & Co
P Trelleve	S P	9-10		Graham & Co
H Nagpur	Rangoon	20-10		A I P C S N Co
K B Khiljee	Bhadan	2-10		S Wallace & Co
M Shikarpur	S P	N F		N Y Kobke
O Kumari Hamt	Calicut	10-0		R D Colle & Co
L Egypt	S P	N F		M M & Co
P Semaka	Colcutta	2-10		V Bros

HARBOUR WALL

Bahadurl	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Karachi	2-10	K N & Co
Saraswati	Bombay	2-10	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shuja	N F	N F	T M & Co
5 Warla	Busreh	1-10	M M & Co
6 Zayan'	Karachi		T M & Co
7 Bahadur	Bombay		Graham & Co
19 Loyalty	Kalichie	N F	Mc Millan & Co
16 Canara	S P	N F	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gabbiez	Trieste	N F	Lloyd Triestino
2 Lawson's	S P	N F	J Finlay & Co
3 Rustadt	S P	N F	Graham & Co
4 Ogura	Java	2-11	T & Co
6 Sirvia	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
7 Siris	London	8-11	M M & Co
8 Comino	Dunedin	N F	T M & Co
9 Newalla	London	2-11	M M & Co
9 Grelrose	S P	N F	Graham & Co
11 E Newman	Colombo	2-11	Graham & Co
10 Karapara	Africa	2-11	M M & Co
12 Queda	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
14 Newquay	S P	N F	M M & Co
15 Warora	East b	N F	M M & Co
17 La Plata	S P	N F	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Abydos	S P	N F	I P S N Co
Sandakan	S P	N F	K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Warturm	N F	N F	K N & Co

IMPORT,

Oct. 26.

S S Hwah Hein from Bunder Abbas, Aden & Nemazee:—33 jottas assofotida, 20 bales skins, 6 bundles tobacco, 14 bags attari, 3 bags almonds, 348 bags gum, 5 bundles carpets, 581 bags dates, 92 bundles leaves, 40 bales rice.

S S Pany from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—2920 tons coal.

S S Kilndini from Alleppy, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—984 robbins copra, 1 bags ginger, 379 bags pepper, 2 bundles mats.

S S Zayani from Jeddah, Agents The Persian Gulf S N Co Ltd:—16 cases specie.

S S Dogra from Java, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—74701 bags sugar, 26 cases quinine.

S S Okara from Bassein, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—95252 bags rice.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

CLOTHES AND THE GIRL.

This is a clever little play with a moral which was acted at the Excelsior Theatre last night, Miss Florence Lanham, the daughter of a lawyer, goes to the front during the war, and there falls in love with Corporal McGinnis, the son of a cobbler. She admires him in France for his essentially manly qualities his heroism, his sense of duty. He knows her ears once for not obeying directions on the field of battle, and wins her over absolutely. Woman according to Kipling and some other writers, wants only the man who is her master. She does not care to know what McGinnis's position is, so long as he is in military uniform. They marry and then she returns to America, but learns soon after that her husband is shot dead. But this is not the end. She turns up at her father's house, and finds her what his father's profession is, looks a snob and so, she detests him instantly for his plain civilian clothes, his style of speech, etc. To fill her cup of sorrow to the brim, McGinnis takes to the work of a butler in her family although he has got the training of a civil engineer. She is exasperated. But he is more than a match for her. At last, in the Grand Hotel at New Orleans, she gives herself up to him fully after much mental struggle and warning. She drops the cloak of pride and reveals herself as a loving woman.

Miss Warda Howard got some opportunities of expressing the ardour of love in this play. Mr. Leo Kennedy was at his best. His acting was quite natural. The others were fairly good.

DAIMLER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 30 H. P. & 45 H. P. 6 Cylinder Models.

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NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Just received New Stock of Photographic Card board Menuts in gilt, Brown, Grey, and White.

Price very moderate.

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Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY

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1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

10 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled

Appointment to H E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

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EDITED BY

SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA.

PUBLISHED BY

MR. K. T. ANKLESARIA.

General Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SWARAJ SABHA.

ALL INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Sabha will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel, when the annual report and the audited statement of accounts will be presented for adoption and the election of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers will take place. All members are requested to attend.

Owing to postal strike we have not been able to send separate notices to individual members. Copies of the Report and the Statement of Accounts are available and the members are requested to get them from the office of the Sabha during office hours.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay, 26th October, 1920.

5853

Notice to Correspondents

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October 27, 1920.

HE DIED FOR FREEDOM.

"The need of the land is not Material—it is Spiritual. Get the Spiritual and the Material will follow. The wounds of the world are bleeding, and material things will not heal them. The one need of England is the healing of the Cross".—Mr. Lloyd George, at Criccieth, July, 1919.

"It is not to those who can inflict the most suffering but to those who can suffer most that victory will come."—Terence MacSwiney, the late Lord Mayor of Cork.

The Lord Mayor of Cork is dead. And with his death, it may be said, will die the last lingering hope of reconciling Ireland to any proposal regarding her political status that may come from any British Government and that is not endorsed by the majority of her own people. A tragic fatality has dogged every effort made towards the solution of what is known to history as the "Irish problem". But nothing in the long and chequered history of this "problem" will surpass, in tragic import, the heroic death of the late Lord Mayor of Cork. The late Lord Mayor was destined to be one of those sons of Liberty who serve their fellow-men by their own sufferings. He chose suffering deliberately. He chose death deliberately. And he did so, because he knew that victory came only to those who could suffer most. And in so far as his victory was not of the ordinary kind, so was his sacrifice not of the ordinary kind. He was sent to prison not because he had violated any moral law, but because he remained true to the noblest of all ideals—the ideal of freedom. And in choosing starvation in the manner he did, he became a living protest against the state of his country,—"a despotism where the executive power is everything and the rights of the people nothing"—and in dying as he did he has immortalised himself as the undying symbol of his country's will to determine her own destiny—at any cost. His martyrdom will rally the conscience of the world to the wrongs of his country which have transformed the constitutional conflict between her and England into a moral conflict between civilisation and England. The Lady Mayoress of Cork said the other day: "If my husband dies the shame of it will rest on the English people—for they, after all, elected their Government—and that shame will last not only during the life of the Government, but for all time." But the Lord Mayor has died not only for Ireland, but also for England. For to Englishmen, no less than to Irishmen, the truth of the prophetic words of one of the strongest opponents of Irish Home Rule will in this hour be brought home as never before. In his statement of England's case against Home Rule, Prof. Dicey wrote: "If the time should come when the effort to maintain the unity of the State is too great for the power of Great Britain, or the only means by which it is found maintainable are measures clearly repugnant to the humanity and the justice and the democratic principles of the British peoples; if it should turn out that every effort to enforce just laws by just methods, our justice itself, from whatever cause, remains hateful to the mass of the Irish people—then it will be clear that the Union must for the sake of England no less than for Ireland, come to an end. The alternative policy will then be not Home Rule, but separation." How appropriate are these words as diagnosis of the present anarchic methods sanctioned for the government or rather "the reconquest" of Ireland! But no country which prizes its honour can ever be "conquered". When Shelley wrote that the way to meet the attacks of armed forces under the orders of Government was to stand absolutely still "with folded arms and unshrinking bosoms", he expressed an eternal truth that will continue to light the path of human progress whenever the Powers of Darkness become supreme in the affairs of men. The last few years have seen a terrible growth in the strength of the Powers of Darkness in most lands. And the martyrdom of the late Lord Mayor was a challenge to these Powers. Verily did Mr. Lloyd George speak the truth: "The need of the land is not Material—it is Spiritual. Get the Spiritual, and the Material will follow. The wounds of the world are bleeding, and material things will not heal them. The one need of England is the healing of the Cross." The sacrifice of the late Lord Mayor will give England her Cross, Ireland her Freedom, and the world the Spiritual balm that will help to heal her bleeding wounds. In his death he has conquered Death; and Ireland, in producing men like him, —for there are others who have, like him, accepted suffering—has shown that no matter what its wrongs or humiliations, that nation alone lives which accepts sacrifice "with folded arms and unshrinking bosoms", and to brute force opposes moral force. The Lord Mayor of Cork has died for Freedom—not of Ireland alone but of all countries which value honour more than material wealth.

Notes of the Day.

What Does It Portend?

If a fresh proof were needed to show how incapable the bureaucracy in India is of forgetting or learning anything, it is furnished by the press communiqué issued by the Government of the Punjab proclaiming the application of the Seditious Meetings Act to the three districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura. The reason for this onslaught on an elementary right of citizenship is stated to be that the speeches delivered during the last five months at public meetings "have too frequently been violent in character and have extended to wider and less intelligent audience" and that "many of those delivered during the last few weeks in the central areas of the province have been clearly aimed at promoting hatred between the various communities and Government and a continuance of public speaking on these lines must, in the opinion of the Lieut.-Governor, lead at no distant date to an outbreak of violence and disorder." Granting that speeches of this character have been and are being delivered, why should the offence not be brought home to the speakers in a Court of Law? Has the bureaucracy not yet realised that it is this arrogation of judicial function to itself that is at the root of all unrest in this country? The "Pall Mall Gazette" advised Mr. Montagu the other day to discover the root causes of the grievances of the Indian people and apply the remedies that were called for. The advice has fallen on deaf ears. And we are to have the vicious circle of repression and deepening discontent over again—in the "New Era"!

All for Oil.

Prof. Keith, writing to the "Times", refers to the report that the Washington State Department has been unfavourably impressed by the attitude of the French and the British on the question of the Mesopotamian oil. He confesses his inability to understand how the obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations are to be reconciled with the petroleum agreement concluded at San Remo between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand. Prof. Keith has taken rather a long time in discovering this trifling discrepancy between the professions and practices of the Allied "statesmen." Further researches will convince him that the discrepancy is only apparent. For, the "statesmen" have consistently remained true to their purpose. They were out for oil and to make the world safe for—hypocrisy. And they have secured the oil and the other thing.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, etc.

The Moslem electors of the Poona division have done well to expose the back-door methods by which Mr. Haroon Jaffer and three others have managed to impose themselves on the community as its "representatives" in the new Councils. Those who choose to enter the Councils are, of course, welcome to do so. But they are in honour bound to see that they conform to the universally recognised conventions and practices of representative institutions. Now the essence of representative government is that the "representative" should enjoy the confidence of the *majority* of voters. This confidence is shown either through open electoral contest or tacitly in cases when the prospect of the success of a candidate is so assured that the rival candidates deem it expedient to withdraw from the contest. In any case, as the Poona voters emphasise, it is absolutely essential that no candidate should be returned without the knowledge of the electors. The manner in which Mr. Haroon Jaffer and his associates have sought entry into the Councils by a deliberate concealment of their intention till the eleventh hour is as improper as it is unedifying. Not less so was the "election" of Messrs. Barodawala, Haveliwala and Haji as "representatives" of the Muslims of this city. The temerity of these individuals in foisting themselves as "representatives" of the community would be dismissed as being too farcical to be worthy of attention were it not that it is calculated to bring the community into ridicule.

Bombay Jail Department.

A correspondent writes:—

Sir, I beg to lay the following few facts before the public through the medium of your valuable paper, hoping they may meet the eyes of the authorities concerned. Almost every other Government Department, including the Police (who have received 90 per cent. increase on their former salary), have had some sort, I say some sort, of increase except the Bombay Jail Department.

The Inspector-General of Prisons is the only member of that service to the best of my belief, who has had some sort of an increase, but what about the Superintendents, Jailors, Deputy Jailors and European Wardens? Are they, because they cannot speak in a body (according to the Civil Service Regulations) or strike, to be deprived of their rights?

Have you, Mr. Editor or any of the public, ever given a thought to the life the prison authorities lead? It is well for the police to be praised and recommended on the splendid work they do in tracking a criminal be he European or Indian, but who has the handling of him for one, two or five years as the case may be, according to the sentence which the learned Magistrate awards him? Who has to stand the abuse and very often the kicks and cuffs of those prisoners? Look at the working hours of those poor people, 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., holidays?—none. Salary—what a fairly rich man gives to the poor box every quarter. Do the public ever give these people a thought. No! neither do the authorities concerned. Now that the Inspector-General of Prisons has had his increase, is he content to lie dormant? One hears of strikes here and strikes there, but the Jail Department still carries on. Looking after the strikers, I think I have taken up enough space in your paper and know, Mr. Editor, from what I have heard that you will voice the grievances of the poor unfortunates.

We should like to see a strike of the employees in the Jail Department—for want of work; but surely not for want of decent living.

Wanted a Translation.

The following has been sent to us by an American correspondent as an illuminating piece of news about the Presidential election.

Cox Not of Their "Gang."

The plain inference drawn from subtle innuendos dropped by administration henchmen in many quarters is that "Cox is not one of our gang, so why should we worry; might as well have a Republican administration." That element of the Democratic organisation which whooped and howled so much for William G. McAdoo at San Francisco plainly has quit cold. They are doing nothing more than they have to in the campaign.

Governor Cox virtually is going it alone out here; yet his candidacy is being compelled to drag along the ballast of the Wilson administration. Well, we are "up against it," so to speak, for we have no American dictionary. Can any kind friend tell us what it really means?

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

Reuter announces the death of Mr. MacSwiney, the Lord Mayor of Cork, after a fast of full seventy-three days.

Mr. MacSwiney, according to an American journal, took this extreme course "after four years of alternating imprisonment and attempted arrest by the British Military Government which seeks by these means to prevent the representatives of the Irish people from serving the Irish people." He was a "commercial instructor" by occupation with the degree of B.A., and has written some dramas and poems.

Series of Arrests.

After he took prominent part in the Sinn Fein movement, arrests became his lot. According to an Irish publication, "Alderman MacSwiney was first arrested in May, 1916. He was deported without trial or charge to Wakefield Prison, England. He was released without explanation or apology some months later. He was rearrested in February, 1917, and was again deported without trial to England. He escaped and returned to Ireland in June, 1917. He was rearrested in November, 1917, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for a seditious speech. He was released in ill-health in February, 1918, and was rearrested in March of that year. He was sent to Belfast Prison to complete his sentence, and was discharged in broken health on September 6. In spite of his condition he was rearrested at the jail gates and was deported without trial or charge to England. He was released without explanation or apology, in March, 1919. Warrants were issued for his arrest in September 1919, November 1919, January 1920 and March 1920. Many efforts were made to arrest him. He was finally arrested on August 12, 1920, was for the fourth time deported to England."

When the previous Lord Mayor of Cork had just been murdered, Mr. Terence MacSwiney "quietly invited his fellow citizens to permit him to wear the dead man's shoes." "It is not", he told his countrymen, on his election to Lord Mayorship, "to those who can inflict the most suffering, but to those who can suffer most, that victory will come." "A doomed post", Mr. MacSwiney called it when he took the office, and he predicted his own death, "either as the result of violence or through self-imposed starvation, which he had decided to undergo in case of arrest by the British authorities."

The Fatal Arrest.

The arrest soon came, and he was placed before a Court-Martial which sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

The charges preferred against him were:—(1) That "without lawful authority or excuse he, being in possession of a cipher on August 12, which cipher was the numerical cipher issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary; (2) having this under his control; (3) being in possession of a document containing statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty. This document was the resolution (an amended one) passed by the Corporation acknowledging the authority of, and pledging allegiance to, Dail Eireann; (4) copy of the speech the Lord Mayor made when elected as successor to Lord Mayor MacCurtain.

At the conclusion of the case Mr. Terance MacSwiney told the Military Court that Great Britain could no more keep him in prison than she could keep down the cause of Irish independence. He would be free, he declared, alive or dead. Knowing the revolution of opinion that will thereby be caused throughout the civilization and the consequent accession of support to Ireland in her hour of trial, he was reconciled to a premature grave.

"A man of middle height, with a dark wave of hair above a thoughtful brow, and calm and generous eyes", says Mr. Robert Lynd, "he gives the impression at once of daring, energy and inflexibility. He is at the same time meditative and a man of action."

Philosophy of Suffering.

A few weeks before his incarceration, says Mr. Lynd, "he was working in his room at the affairs of the city from ten in the morning till ten at night. He had not, I think, slept at home for several months, as he knew he was a wanted man. He was none-the-less in good spirits, as far as a man can be in good spirits whose country is being subjected to midnight terrorism on the part of armed forces which use the bomb, the bullet and the incendiary flare in village streets inhabited largely by women and children. He was cheerful simply because of his philosophy of suffering. He believe that, as a result of persecution, the love of liberty grows stronger, and that, if all the present leaders of Sinn Fein were executed, better men would step into their shoes. 'Let us suppose,' he said to me—and the fact that such suppositions can even be discussed gives an idea of the darkness that is hanging over Ireland to-day—'that England could exterminate the population of an entire county, the national spirit would only grow ten times stronger in the counties that were left.'"

The Mayor's death is due to the perverse attitude of the British Government in obstinately refusing to release him, and it will dangerously aggravate an already serious situation in Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George was warned of the consequence, but he did not heed the warning, and persisted in the brutal game of seeing a man die inch by inch.

NON-COOPERATION.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

We have now had a full debate in the press and on the platform on Cooperation and Non-cooperation. One curious feature of this discussion is that while the Non-cooperationists tell us with their reasons that we should not cooperate with the Government, but take the opposite course, the Cooperationists mostly oppose Non-cooperation on various grounds much more than advance arguments in favour of cooperation. Any observer of average intelligence can see that. When the best brains among them spend most of their time in arguing from the negative to the positive, that because we should not oppose the Government for such and such reasons, the only course left to us is to cooperate with it, do they not unwittingly reveal the weakness of their cause?

The Issue.

All patriotic Indians, of whatever creed or party, accept the first proposition of the problem, that the British Government have done us a very grave wrong in the Punjab and the Khilafat affairs. It is a fact that the Government are guilty of the crimes of robbery and barbarity in their treatment of Turkey and the Punjab. When they have shot you, kicked you, and spat upon you, they ask you to forget the past and make their endeavours a success. They tell you they have done their best for you when in fact they have done their worst for you. They do not even say that such things shall not happen again, much less do they repent or apologise. Still there are some who will go to them, basing their hopes on the few crumbs they have thrown to us, and which they hope are signs of more to come. The Non-cooperation Movement fights to get past wrongs righted and to make future wrongs impossible. The Cooperationists hope that all will be well, and strive to realise that hope by cooperation with those who ruthlessly trampled on your rights. What about the redress of your past grievances? You are silent, or say that more than what you propose is impracticable. When your honour is gone, when you are treated with wilful cruelty and contemptuous disdain will you still have faith in diplomacy and cooperation as your remedies? When it has come to honour or death, will you not go straight through the path of morality to combat brutality. Will you stop at every step for fear of pits in front of you?

The causes of Non-cooperation and Swaraj are not the same, as the causes of justice and freedom are not the same. Since, under the present conditions, it is generally recognised that justice can never be got without freedom, the two causes have now allied together. Those who advocate smooth cooperation promise Swaraj in a score of years. But when those who advocate Non-cooperation promise the same in one year, and that without violence or anarchy, should you still hold back? Will you believe the Government and not them? You have vague fears of revolution. Do you not, in your wisdom, foresee from past experience that the Government will never give us Swaraj until they can no more help it? Do you believe in your heart that you can bring them to do this by cooperation History does not say so. It need not be so in the future.

The Choice.

You say that the Congress is not representative of the whole nation, but admit it is the representative of at least a part of the nation. Will you then respond to the call of a powerful part of the nation for Non-Cooperation, or will you respond to the call of an alien bureaucracy for cooperation? Whom do you trust more? Decide that first. You say that the Passive Resistance Movement had disastrous results, and that in this too, grave results of the same kind may follow likewise. You draw parallels from history? Where does history teach you that freedom can be won by cooperating with your unjust masters? Take the case of England, the country where the greatest amount of individual and political freedom prevails. To whom do they owe all this? Surely as much to Pym and Hampden as to any other. And how did they fight? Did they merely cooperate and remonstrate in words or did they oppose the Government in action? They began the fight for liberty when they refused to pay Ship-money and went to jail. That moment witnessed the dawn of freedom in England. You may say we are not all of one voice and have no arms. We say they were not all of one voice in England. Let us win by our will power where they won by the sword.

You plead the dictates of your conscience. Here you use this word in an improper sense. Conscience is what the ethical ideal of a man dictates to him. It tells what is morally right to do, not what is best to do. Here is your mistake; you mistake the head for the conscience. You should never do anything which your conscience feels as sinful. You feel that Non-cooperation is a wrong, even a dangerous step, but surely you cannot say that Non-cooperation itself and the authors of it are immoral. We hope you do not say that what is moral to one man's mind is immoral to another's, when both of you are in a high moral state. There cannot be two conceptions of morality. There may be opinions as to the wisdom or folly of an action, but not about its morality. A great man has thought of this question, and then submitted the result to the severe test of morality. Now you think of the question as well, and form a conclusion, perhaps a wiser one. It may also be moral. But when the majority of the people want that other course, which is equally moral, what other sacrifice can you make for your country than the sacrifice of your decision for that of the others? You do not sacrifice conscience here. You only refer, it may be, the less wise course of the others to your own more wise course for the sake of united action. The fruit of the head is not the fruit of the heart. So that you should not commit yourself to a false step.

You also say that the Congress resolution is not mandatory. Is it so because it is not backed by physical force behind it?

(Continued on page 10.)

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

PREMIER AND MINERS' LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 26.

The new week opens with a distinctly more hopeful outlook in the industrial situation. Mr. Lloyd George, who has remained in town over the week-end is meeting the miners' leaders this morning. The meeting is in the nature of a preliminary talk with Messrs. Smillie, Hodges, Herbert Smith and Hartshorn respectively President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Miners' Federation in order, if possible, to reach a basis for discussion and settlement. If such a basis is reached, the Miners' Executive will meet the Government later in formal negotiations which are likely to last for the greater part of the week. Peace will therefore be in the balance for some days and resumption of work might even be delayed by the necessity of a third ballot. The subject matter of to-day's conversations, despite widespread rumours, is kept very close secret.

CONFERENCE AT DOWNING STREET.

LIKELY TO PROVIDE SATISFACTORY BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

The miners' leaders Messrs. Smillie, Smith, Hodges and Hartshorn conferred for two hours with Mr. Lloyd George at 10 Downing Street this morning after which Mr. Hodges stated that the discussions were being continued.

Besides the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Robert Horne were present. It is understood that the Government has arrived at a new basis, which if acceptable to the miners is likely to provide a satisfactory basis for settlement.

The miners' representatives reported the result to the Miners' Executive at the headquarters of the Federation this afternoon and after an hour and half's discussion Mr. Hodges said that the conference between the officials of the Federation and the Premier would be renewed to-morrow morning.

The continuance of the discussions is officially regarded as a hopeful sign.

"RECONSTRUCTING INDIA."

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA ON BEST METHODS OF NATIONAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd 2-40 p.m. Oct. 26.

Mr. P. S King is publishing "Reconstructing India" by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, lately Dewan of Mysore. So far from countenancing non-cooperation he says, that if the Government helps in the work of nation-building the British nation will rise in the estimation of the Indians and win their deepest gratitude but the speediest way for the Indians to secure complete responsible Government is to deserve and work for it. The best methods of national activity should be selected by delegations of Indian statesmen, students and business men going abroad to study the up-to-date foreign systems, theories and practices. The immediate task is to raise the educational, economic and social conditions. Many detailed suggestions to this end include creation in the Government of India and the provinces of both Reconstruction and Conservation Ministries and raising of large loans annually to finance education and industries. A spirited propaganda should be maintained to correct the many wrong ideals with which the country abounds and to plant new and healthier ones in their place.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN MINERS AND MINISTERS.

SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 26.

The continuance to day of informal conversations between the miners and Ministers which began yesterday has brought a tone of optimism into the situation. Messrs. Hedges and Smillie in the course of a brief interview intimated that a spirit of cheerfulness was going to be maintained. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that actual negotiations have not been resumed, although conversations have been preparing the way for the resumption. Anyway the strike is likely to last through a week for, even when an agreement has been reached a fresh ballot has now been declared to be necessary. Meanwhile, a hopeful sign is reported in the intention of the Government not to proceed immediately with the Emergency Bill, which is bound to raise heated opposition in the House of Commons and complicate the chances of settlement.

TROUBLE IN MIDDLE EAST.

KING OF HEDJAZ'S ENVOY IN LONDON.

CERTAIN MISUNDERSTANDING TO BE REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd 12-45 p.m. Oct. 26.

The King of Hedjaz's envoy, Prince Habib Lutfallah arrived in London by air yesterday from Paris for the purpose of transmitting to the Prime Minister the telegrams from King Hussein in which the hope is expressed that certain misunderstandings now causing trouble in the Middle East will be removed and that the British Government and its Allies will do their utmost in order to strengthen the ties with the King of Hedjaz since 1915.

BRITISH MISSION TO KABUL

AMIR'S REQUEST TO VICEROY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd 12-45 p.m. Oct. 26.

The "Daily Express" understands that the Amir of Afganistan has written requesting the Viceroy to send a British Mission to Kabul and that the request has been referred to the India Office.

OPERATIONS AT KUFA.

ACTIVITIES OF RELIEVING FORCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 26.

A War Office communique says:—Further reports with regard to the operations at Kufa show that the first troops to enter the place were the 108th Infantry. Two and a half companies of this regiment formed the garrison of Kufa which were thus relieved by their own comrades. The 2nd Manchesters, the 1/15th Sikhs and 1/116 Mahrattas also did good service in the operations preceding the relief. The 35th Scinde Horse charged a large body of insurgents in the open inflicting about fifty casualties on them. The casualties among the garrison during the siege were nine dead and 17 wounded and three missing. A part of the town and the bazar were burnt by fire from the captured guns used by the insurgents.

The self-constituted Government at Kerbel has sent delegates to Kufa to make submission. These have been sent to Bagdad.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL.

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT ON ANGLO-FRENCH ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Oct. 26.

Professor A. B. Keith writing to "The Times" refers to the report that the Washington State Department has been unfavourably impressed by the attitude of the French and the British on the question of Mesopotamian oil. He says he is unable to understand how the obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations are to be reconciled with the petroleum agreement concluded at San Remo on April 25th between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand. He says that for the British Government to develop the Mesopotamian oilfields appears to be incompatible with the obligations of a mandatory State who should advise the Mesopotamian administration that in granting oil concessions strict impartiality is necessary between the nationals of a State and the members of the League, while if it is contended that France and Britain are entitled to use the rights of the former Turkish concessions. The reply is that by agreeing to the terms of the Covenant they are precluded from using these rights when they conflict with the principles and terms of the Covenant and have only he right to be reimbursed by the Mesopotamian State for the amount of the expenditure incurred hitherto under the terms of the concessions.

CURTAILING PRODUCTION OF TEA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Thomas Cape who asked question with regard to the proposal to curtail the production of Tea in India and Ceylon Mr. Mitchell Thompson pointed out that for some time past large quantities of Indian and Ceylon Tea had been sold at prices considerably below the cost of production owing to the serious decrease in demand for tea from Russia and other Continental countries. The Food Controller did not consider it necessary at present to appoint Commission to inquire into the efforts of the owners to restrict the output.

MR. MACSWINEY DEAD

IN 74TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd 12-45 p.m. Oct. 26.

Mr. MacSwiney died in the Brixton Prison at twenty minutes past five this morning in the seventy fourth day of his hunger strike. After a brief conscious interval he lapsed into unconsciousness yesterday evening. Mr. MacSwiney had recently had repeated attacks of delirium and was given nourishment by the prison authorities but he was so enfeebled that it had little effect.

EARLIER.

Mr. MacSwiney was lingering on this morning. He was still unconscious. His sisters were not allowed to see him.

ARMY IN INDIA.

REORGANISED INTO 4 COMMANDS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Oct. 26

It is officially announced that with the approval of the Secretary of State, it has been decided that the Army in India shall be reorganised into four commands and one independent district (Burma) and that this new organisation shall gradually be made effective commencing from 1st November. The areas comprised by new commands and districts will be as follows:

(1) Northern Command.—North-West Frontier Province (except Waziristan district) and Punjab not including Delhi province, Peshawar district, first class as at present, Kohat district, second class as at present, Rawalpindi district, rst class as at present; Lahore district, first class as at present.

(2) Western Command:— Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Cutch and Guzerat as far south as Narbada river. Baluchistan district, first class as at present, Sind Rajputana district, second class; Sind Rajputano Cutch and Guzerat as far south as Narbada river. For so long as active operations are in progress and until further orders Waziristan district, second class, will continue to be under direct control of the Army Head-quarters. Eventually this district (area as at present comprised) will be included in the Western Command.

(3) Eastern Command:—Delhi Province, United Provinces, (excluding Jhansi civil district) Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam. United Provinces district, first class; United Provinces (excluding Jhansi and Allahabad civil districts) Allahabad Brigade area, Allahabad civil district, Presidency and Assam district, second class; Bihar and Orissa Bengal Assam and defended port of Calcutta.

(4) Southern Command:—Central India, Central Provinces and Jhansi civil district, Bombay Presidency (south of Narbada river) Hyderabad State, Madras Presidency and Mysore, Central Provinces district, first class as at present. Mhow military divisonal area excluding Rajapuana, Poona district, first class, Bombay Presidency south of Narbada river but excluding Bombay defended port and Deolali, Madras district second clalss.

Burma independent district second class.

The Army Commanders will be designated General Officers Commanding in Chief. Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief shall cease to be a personal appointment.

At a meeting held on the Triplicane Beach, Madras, with Mr. Yakub Hasan in the chair a resolution was passed calling upon the Trustees of the Aligarh College to refuse the Grant from Government and affiliation with the University of Allahabad in accordance with Islamic Commandments.

LATE ALDERMAN TERENCE McSWINEY.

The Lord Mayor of Cork, who was hunger-striking in the Brixton gaol died in the 74th day of hunger-strike at twenty minutes past five on Monday morning.

GENERAL STRIKE IN RUMANIA.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

TRADE UNION OFFICES CLOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd 12-45 p.m. Oct. 26.

Bukharest.—A general strike has been proclaimed in Rumania. The Government as a counter-blast has proclaimed martial law, closed up the trade union offices and arrested two pro-Soviet Deputies.

The general strike is only partial in its effects.

DISTURBANCES IN MOROCCO.

HEAVY "NATIVE" ATTACK ON SPANISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

An official telegram from Morocco reports a heavy native attack upon the Spanish position at Muratah. The natives got within twenty-five yards of the Spanish guns. The fighting lasted for twelve hours but when the Spanish reinforcements came up the natives were put to flight with very heavy losses. The Spanish garrison's casualties were 27 killed, 10 dangerously wounded and 90 less severely wounded.

A MAIL TRAIN TO HARBIN WRECKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Vladivostock.—A mail train to Harbin has been wrecked at Pogranichnaya and a hundred people have been killed including several actors and actresses of the Dolins Company.

DEATH OF SIR RALPH BENSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd 12-45 p.m. Oct. 26.

The death of Sir Ralph S. Benson (I.C.S. retired) is announced.

DEATH OF SIR. A. CHARLES TREVOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 26.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Charles Trevor.

The late Sir A. C. Trevor had served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1879. He was the Commissioner in Sind, 1890; temporary member of Governor-General's Council in charge of Railways and Public Works, 1895.

Rear-Admiral Tothil in the Highflyer is expected in Rangoon early in December and with a Comuo may visit Bassein as well.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling seven pence and Demand Bills one shilling seven one-eighth pence.

The Hon. Rai Saheb Nahmal, Member, Imperial Council, failed to be nominated for urban municipalities, Chattisgarh Division, on the ground of irregularities in the nomination paper. He is offering himself as a candidate for the Indian Legislative Assembly.

TURKISH CABINET.

WHY THE GRAND VIZIER RESIGNED.

ANATOLIANS FEEING TO MOUNTAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Constantinople.—The retiring Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, interviewed by Reuter's representative, attributed his resignation to the Allies' hesitation despite frequent requests to them to authorise the Government military action against the irreconcilable Nationalists in Anatloia.

In the meantime, the population of Anatolia, chiefly Christians, is said to be fleeing to the mountains to avoid massacre.

DISTURBANCES IN PORT ELIZABETH.

"SEQUEL TO ARREST OF NATIVE LEADERS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Port Elizabeth. (South Africa).—Following the arrest of a native leader a crowd of natives rushed the police station. The police resisted for a long time but were ultimately driven out and it was necessary to bring up reinforcements of soldiers, who opened fire and ultimately dispersed the mob. There were fifty casualties of which fourteen were killed, including two Europeans.

LATER.

After being driven from the police station and pursued from the city the natives held a mass meeting in their villages on the outskirts of the city. On the following day they twice attacked the power station and the police were in the end forced to fire killing one and wounding seven. The others attempted to set fire to a huge petrol store and succeeded in cutting all telegraph and telephone wires except those to Cape Town. Reinforcements are being sent from Cradock and Grahastown. The City is now quiet. The total casualties are 22 killed and 41 wounded.

KING OF GREECE.

IN A VERY ACUTE PHASE OF CEREBRAL CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd 12-45 p.m. Oct. 26.

Athens.—His Majesty has entered a very acute phase of cerebral crisis and his condition is most critical.

Dr. Vidal has personally contradicted the story attributed to him as regards the symptoms of hydrophobia upon which the statement rested that the King was a victim of a deliberate attempt on his life The infection, says Dr. Vidal, has nothing to do with rabies.

CONDITION MOST CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Dr. Deldet, the Paris Surgeon, has twice examined the King. The bulletin says that the Pulmonary congestion has become worse and the King's condition is most critical.

AMBALA DIV. CONFERENCE.

NON-COOPERATION ADOPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BHIWANI, Oct. 25.

A correspondent wires:—

The Ambala Divisional Conference reassembled on Saturday in the noon. Lala Dunichand, Lala Shankarlal, Dr. Ansari, Prof. Gidwani Prof. Ruchiram, Mr. Asaf Ali and others had arrived. More than 2,500 delegates were present. The Non-cooperation resolution was moved by Pandit Nekiram Sharma and seconded by several others. Notice having been given by Rai Sahib Chotooram to oppose it he was called upon to do so. The audience heard him patiently but when he began personal attacks on Mr. Gandhi the audience compelled him to sit down.

Swami Satyadev, Mr. Esaf Ali, Pandit Parbhudayal, and others replied, and the motion was carried with only Rai Sahib Chotooram dissenting. Two other resolutions, including one on permanent settlement were taken up and passed. Several withdrawals from the council and renouncing of the Karsi Nashina and Numberdaries were announced. Great disappointment prevailed amongst the zamindars on account of Mr. Gandhi's sudden departure.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon, the Conference held its sitting and resolutions pertaining to Police Zoolum, export and slaughter of milch and other useful cattle, corruption in Government service, establishment of national schools and panchayats immediate transfer of Municipal and local boards to the public, sympathies with South and East Africa and Fiji, change in the Congress creed, export of wheat, and recommending the Native States to adopt reform measures were passed.

POLES' FURTHER ADVANCE IN LITHUANIA

KOVNO AS OBJECTIVE.

ZELIGOWSKI CORPS STILL PUSHING ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

The Lithuanian situation grows progressively worse. The Poles, not content with occupying Vilna, are now apparently extending their annexation to Kovno. Despite official disapproval, the so-called Zeligowski Corps is pushing on in the direction of Kovno and there is reason to fear that the Poles are preparing to [illegible] Polish Government at Kovno which shall immediately declare for union with Poland. The Poles, whose forces are overwhelming superior, are pushing on with tanks, aircrafts and guns.

ANOMALIES IN ESHER REPORT.

CONDEMNED BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd 2-40 p.m. Oct. 26.

"The Times" in a leader points out certain aspects of the Esher Committee's Report which will require a searching examination. It instances the proposed Military Council, which most people, conversant with the Indian system, will consider extremely anomalous. "The Times" condemns the abolition of Secretary to the Government in the Army Department in favour of the proposed Secretary at the Army Headquarters, who not having statutory access to the Viceroy, will not have much power. "The Times" considers the suggestion that the Commander-in-Chief should communicate direct with the Imperial General Staff, thoroughly bad in principle as neither the India Office nor the Government of India would always know what was being done. It deplores the remodelling of the Indian Army and considers that under the new scheme there will be super-abundance of highly-paid pest.

Summarising, "The Times" queries the system whereby an immense new scheme is to be forced into operation without public discussion, reference to Parliament or counting cost and even without publication of the views of the Government of India.

INDIA'S COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. S. W. B. MCGREGOR LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. Oct. 26.

Mr. S. W. B. McGregor commercial representative of the Government of India in Australia leaves London on October 29th for Melbourne via India and Papau having since his arrival in London via the United States last May toured the industrial centres of Great Britain, interviewing hundreds of firms and visiting a large number of representative works and factories.

REFORMS IN BURMA.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S PROPOSALS BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Mr. Montagu announces that it has been impossible to arrive as soon as he had hoped for the Secretary of State and his advisers for Constitutional Reforms in Burma. The proposals of the Government of India regarding Burma were received almost simultaneously with the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act and the necessity of obtaining Parliamentary approval of these Rules in time to admit of elections to the new Councils in India, being held this cold weather, made it essential for the Secretary of State and his advisers to concentrate their attention on the Draft Rules continuously until Parliament adjourned. The Secretary of State and his advisers are now actively considering the proposals of the Government of India for the reform of the Government of Burma and various alternative suggestions which their publication has elicited.

Official & Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at the State Guest House on Monday afternoon, their arrival being private. His Highness the Maharajah visited them at the Guest House during the afternoon and his Excellency returned the visit later in the Durbar Hall, where he was received by His Highness in full Durbar. Her Excellency visited the Young Women's Christian Association.

Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood are expected in Lahore in the first week of November.

H. H. the Prince Amora Dutt of Siamese General Staff arrived at Delhi Monday morning. He was received at the railway station by the Chief Commissioner and the G. O. C. the Brigade. The Prince visited the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment and inspected the plans of the new capital and also the buildings. On Tuesday he visited the Historical Gardens, Kutab Minar, Humayun's Tomb and left for Lucknow in the afternoon.

INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM.

SIR. T. HOLLAND ON ITS SOLUTION.

SOME PLAIN WORDS TO CAPITALISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The following speech was delivered by the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland on Wednesday last at an informal meeting between the Railway Conference and the Board of Industries and Munitions:—

"I take it that this meeting includes the most important, if not the largest, group of employers of labour in India and as your President has referred in his opening address to the labour difficulties with which we are all faced it seems desirable to have an informal discussion on the question. The discussion is frankly non-committal and I shall speak freely in the hope that you will all be at liberty to do the same. The International Labour Conference which met at Washington last year formulated a convention and a recommendation concerning unemployment. It is because their decisions on this question are of no interest to India that we are now forced to face the labour situation without any regard to our new international obligations. In India the supply of labour has for some years been insufficient to meet the demand. Recently, the scarcity has been more marked partly because of our rapidly expanding industrial prosperity and partly because the influx of country recruits has been checked through fear of influenza, the effects of which are naturally most obvious to the people in crowded towns. There is thus a danger under present conditions of the labour market that we may yield too rapidly to the unreasonable as well as the reasonable demands of workers. It is, therefore, important that we should at any rate disarm unfair criticism by meeting in advance all probable reasonable demands. We should also familiarise ourselves sufficiently with the labour question as a whole in order that we may be in a position readily to negotiate when disputes occur. Every business man knows that it is wiser to bargain than to adopt an attitude of merely "Yes" or "No" for the chances are that we may be forced to say "yes" and thus to yield an unnecessarily large concession which may become the basis for a still larger demand.

INDIA'S POSITION.

India, as a member of the League of Nations, signed a convenant at Versailles which included the following principles described as of special and urgent importance:—

The League recognises that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But holding as they do that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit. Among these methods and principles the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance:—(1) The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce. (2) The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers. (3) The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country. (4) The adoption of an eight hour's day or a forty-eight hours' week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained. (5) The adoption of weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours which should include Sunday wherever practicable. (6) The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations of labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

60 HOURS MAXIMUM WEEK.

To reduce these principles to definite convention an international conference was held at Washington last year and among the conventions then adopted the following re of direct interest to railway authorities in India:—(a) A 60 hours maximum week. Indian railways will have no difficulty in carrying out this convention as they have for many years been far more liberal in this respect than the ordinary institutions defined in our Factory Act. Our enquiries made through Local Governments show that the 60 hours week is either adopted or would be welcome to most factory owners. (b) The prohibition of night work for women. India accepted that spirit of the Berne Convention of 1906 and embodied this in the Indian Factory Act of 1911. There appears to be, therefore, no difficulty in ratifying this convention. (c) The Washington Conference proposed a convention prohibiting the employment in Indian factories of children under the age of 12. To what extent the adoption of this convention will affect railways I cannot say but Local Governments have recently consulted various local bodies at our request and there appears to be a general willingness to accept a minimum of 11 years but a tendency to resist the imposition of minimum line at 12. Apart from any arrangement in force in your workshops this convention extends to young workers employed in the transport of passengers or goods or mails by rail or in the handling of goods at dock, quays, and wharves but excluding transport by sea. I don't know to what extent this will affect railways, but if it does it is well to get definite information on the subject before the Convention is laid before the new legislature in February next preparatory to ratification. (d) The prohibition of night work for young persons under the Indian factories act. Night work is already prohibited in the case of all females and of boys under 14. This arrangement was approved by the Conference at Washington, but it will be affected to a certain extent by the proposed change in the definition of a factory. At present a factory under the Act means an insitution using power and employing at least 49 workers. Local Governments having the right to frame rules extending the provision of the Act to institutions employing more than 19 workers in view of the fact that abuses more frequently occur in small than in well organised institutions. It is proposed to adopt 19 instead of 49 workers as our standard definition giving Local Governments powers to extend the Act to the factories employing not less than 10 persons whether they use power or not. This change in the Act will not apparently affect railways. There is only one further point to be mentioned with regard to the Washington obligations and that is that our responsibilities for accepting or rejecting the Convention's will rest with the new Indain legislature in February next. If the conventions are accepted we must give effect to our ratifications before the 1st of July 1921 as regards the limiting of hours of labour, and before the 1st July 1922 as regards the age of children admitted to factories or employed in transport work.

LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS.

I have already drawn your attention to article 427 of the League of Nations Convenant, according to which we have to admit the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers. This being admitted the only question for us to consider is whether these associations should consist entirely of persons of their own class or whether we should tolerate outsiders as leaders and officers of labour associations. As you know the so-called labour leaders are now largely almost entirely outsiders. Apart altogether from the attitude that we ought to adopt regarding these so-called leaders, I am personally convinced that they do not efficiently represent the best interests of the workers. The excuse offered by those with whom I have discussed the matter is that the workers are uneducated and being unable to argue their cases with fluency become defeated in argument by their employers. Every one here will admit that when a worker represents the grievances of his class his obvious disabilities in speech merely tend to create for him a certain amount of sympathy, whilst it is something akin to pleasure to be able to defeat in argument the political lawyer and being generally ignorant of the real conditions of work his defeat in mere argument is never difficult to bring about. Another objection and one which is far more important is the presumption on the part of workers that if they attempt to represent their grievances or to take a leading part in movements that may lead to a strike. They fear that they will be as individuals altimately victimised No matter how clearly we declare our recognition of the hight of association among workers, it will be a long time before they rid themselves of this suspicion. It seems to me desirable however that we should take every possible step to prove that the suspicion is without real foundation. Any effective steps that we can take to remove this suspicion on the part of workers should be for the benefit of the employers as well as the employed as there is naturally a tendency for the outsider to justify his existence by searching for grievances which may not be real and by magnifying grievances sufficiently to lead an unthinking crowd into indiscreet action. Every one must realise that with an uneducated body there is a natural tendency to assume that as a strike secured concession elsewhere a strike is the instrument to employ in India also, whether on railways that have a monopoly in Government works that ordinarily lose nothing by a strike, or in privately owned factories where the owner of a factory will yield to a demand rather than face the loss of profits due to his factory lying idle. This question naturally leads me to consider the methods which have been suggested for the enlightenment of workers and among these the one that seems to offer most chances of success is the works committees suggested by the Whiteley Commission at Home. Works committees composed of representatives of the supervising staff and representatives of the different class of workers are intended to offer a means for the ventilation of grievances. They have the advantage of bringing the supervising officials into direct touch with the grievances of the workers and the workers can thus lodge their complaints without possible fear of being victimised. These committees will help to foster a judicial spirit among their working class members and through them will demonstrate to the workers what difficulties financial and otherwise have to be overcome before it is possible effectually to remove even a grievance that is fully recognised. Preperly worked these committees should be able to anticipate and prevent a certain number of strikes and in any case they ought to facilitate negotiations between the employers and the employed when a strike does occur.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS

Another question which will shortly be forced on the railway authorities and private employers will be the question of instituting a system of workmen's compensation for accidents. This question has been raised more than once recently and especially during the last North Western Railway strike. I am quite well aware of that fact that when the Workmen's Compensation Acts in England were liberalised accidents rapidly increased in number according to the statistical returns. A part of this was due to the extended returns required under the Act and a part of it due to the fact that workers for the sake of compensation took advantage of small accidents which were previously disregarded as unimportant. To introduce anything approaching a system to workmen's compensation in India is far more difficult than at Home. Any provisions made will have to be carefully safeguarded and I have mentioned the question not because I am ready to offer a scheme for your consideration, but because we shall all have to face it fairly definitely in the near future and we ought therefore to be prepared by consideration of the question to deal with a demand which will become insistent and may become also the origin of disastrous strikes. My remarks, as I said, in the beginning, have this end in view, namely, that we do not expect this conference to make a definite pronouncement on any of the subjects raised but the remarks made during our discussion will form food for thought and so enable railway authorities to formulate their ideas more definitely and more rapidly when these questions come up for decision as they certainly will in the near future.

An interesting discussion followed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENEVA ASSEMBLY.

INDIA'S "DELEGATES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

It is officially announced that the delegates from India to the coming assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva will be the Maharaj of Nawanagar, Sir William Meyer and Sir Ali Imam.

LAHORE COLLEGES.

LEADERS ADDRESS STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Excitement prevails among the students of the Lahore Colleges and Non-Cooperation is the topic of discussion. This morning about a thousand students of the local colleges held a meeting at Golbag and afterwards marched in a procession headed by local leaders including Dr. Kitchlew, Sarla Devi Chaudhrani and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt and visited all the colleges requesting their fellow students to join the movement and cut off all connection with their respective colleges, unless and until the authorities of the colleges ceased to accept grants-in-aid from Government and undertook to disaffiliate the colleges from the Punjab University.

Lala Hans Raj addressed the students of the D. A. O. College in the boarding-house grounds and condemned the Government in strong terms. Principal Lucas of the Forman Christian College warned students against coming to any hasty decision and gave them fifteen days to consider the matter. Police were present at the Government College and hostel. Great difference of opinion prevails among the students and a party in the Islamic College who opposed Non-Cooperation held a meeting and gave expression to their views.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The "C. and M. Gazette" writes:—

To-day we learn that we unintentionally did a serious unjustice to several leading members of the local Mahomedan community by statinig as we did on Saturday that all present at the informal meeting of local members of Anjuman-e-Himayat-I-Islam professed adherence to Non-cooperation. We are authoritatively informed that this was not the case with regard to Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Chaudhiri Shahabuddin and several others who are opposed to Non-cooperation as is evident from the fact that they are still candidates for the forthcoming elections. It is true thatt Sheikh Abdul Quadar was the only member present, who definitely opposed Maulvi Abul Kalam's arguments for Non-cooperation on religious grounds but we gather that other opponents of Non-cooperation of whom Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Chaudhri Shahabuddin were leaders, felt that they could not enter into the controversy on the religious points at issue, and therefore, agreed to the proposal that the question of refusing Government grant for Islamia College should be referred to the General Council of the Anjuman. On the matter of disaffiliation the same party recorded their dissent from the proposition that if a majority of the students of the colllege wanted disaffiliation from the University their wish should be granted and secured the acceptance of the proposal that the question of disaffiliation should be left to the general body of Mussalmans in the Punjab to decide. Mr. Mahomed Fazl-ul-Din, Vakil High Court, another opponent of Non-cooperation left the meeting in protest before the resolution was put.

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH Oct. 25.

It is understood that Mr. Mahomed Ali and party during their stay here invited members of the College staff to meet them, but the invitation not coming through the Principal was refused. The parents are now taking their boys with them and about half the students have left the College. Students who desire to continue their studies and appear in the University Examination are also giving their names to the Principal. It is understood that more than half the students have already given such applications.

A few trustees have already arrived and Prince Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal and the Trustees from Hyderabad are expected to arrive this evening.

BENGAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Bengal Khilafat Committee at a general meeting passed the following resolution:—"That the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee urges upon the Trustees of the Aligarh College to renounce at once Government aid and withdraw affiliation of College from the Allahabad University in obedience to the Non-cooperation resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee and the Committee also impresses upon the students of the College the necessity of standing firm in their resolve to turn the College into a national institution with the help of Central Khilafat Committee.

MR. HORNIMAN

HIS WORK FOR ANTI VIVISECTION.

B. U. CAMPAIGN AGAINST RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The British Union for Abolition of Vivisection has been holding an active campaign at Hampstead, a residential part of London, where a large building, formerly a consumptive Hospital, has been recently acquired by the Government and made the headquarters of the Medical Research Committee under the Ministry of Health. Residents in the neighbourhood complain of the cries of imprisoned animals, and some time ago sent a memorial to the Home Secretary. In a leaflet which has been widely distributed by volunteers, who divided up the streets among them and spent many hours delivering them. We read as follows:—

The following are some of the practices of the Medical Research Committee:—

(1) Making dogs drunk, imitating the effects of alcoholism in man by alcoholising animals, etc.

N.B.—The effects of drunkenness on the human race are palpable, and can only be scientifically studied in man himself.

(2) Trying to produce "rickets" in animals by improper feeding. Dogs are reduced to a state of pitiable weakness and misery by weeks and months of unwholesome diet. Cats have been treated thus: certain glands have been cut out, with the effect that, although capable of feeling, they act rather like mechanical toys. They run backwards and forwards, spin like tops, lean against walls and have spasms intermittently for a week. The experimenter sometimes picks them up and puts them on their backs to see what happens; this produces "an attack," in which they begin to spin round. These experiments are fully detailed in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology* for March, 1917.

N. B.—Much money is spent on the handsome equipment of the torture houses and the salaries of the vivisectors. If it were spent, instead on remedying certain well-known conditions which lead to "rickets" in children, these horrible and absurd experiments could be dispensed with.

(3) Experimenting with the German drug "606" or Salvarsan, and placing upon the market similar drugs, "Kharsivan," "Novarsenobillon," etc.

N.B.—The truth about these drugs is now coming out. We quote from an article in the *British Medical Journal* of June 26, 1920, by A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S., Country M.O.H. for East Sussex. "*It is certain that the deaths from poisoning by these drugs cwhich have been recognised and recorded hitherto constitute only a fraction of the number of deaths due to this cause which have occurred during the lost six years,*"

The Research Committee has just published a report containing the photograph of a wretched puppy which they had rendered too weak to stand. It was held up to be photograped. Its body looks so shrunken and its legs so distorted and bent that the picture, looked at from a distance, resembles nothing so much as a morster spider. The normal form of a dog has been twisted out of existence by a process of improper feeding. This photograph is reproduced in *The Abolitionist* for October (Address, 32 Charing Cross, London, S.W.I.) During the month of September, open air meetings were held twice a week in different parts of Hampstead. The attendance was very large, and a beve of medical students could always be counted upon to raise opposition. The speakers courteously offered them the platform, but only on one or two occasions did they take it and attempt to present a reasoned view of their own case. The crowd was attentive to both sides, but the majority were always with the anti-vivisectionists.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LECTURE.

On one fine Sunday afternoon (September 26) Mr. B. G. Horniman, president of the Bombay Humanitarian League, gave a splendid speech, and the manner in which he handled the students afterwards was warmly approved by all. His quiet, reasonable, persuasive yet determined demeanour impressed even the opponents. His brother, Mr. Roy Horniman, has done excellent service throughout the campaign speaking for hours at practically every meeting, Miss Beatrice Ekedd and Mr. H. G. Chancellor were among the other speakers.

When the question of inoculation was being dealt with, an officer, Captain Butcher, asked permission to say a few words. He said that of his own knowledge he could affirm that the late Lord Kitchener, a very broad minded man and an excellent critic, had studied both sides of the question, had come to the conclusion that the claims for inoculation were not thoroughly proved, and had therefore declined to give his sanction to making the practice compulsory.

A NOISY MINORITY!

Among the supporters of vivisection who form a noisy minority at these meetings are some curious examples of the very low level of morality displayed by well dressed and presumably educated persons. After Mr. B. G. Horniman had spoken, one of these calmly expressed the view that a horse was the amount of tonnage he could pull, nothing less and nothing more. He had clearly never thought of this faithful servant of man as a living creature, entitled to a happy life and to be rewarded with food and shelter as a return for his hard labour. Nor did he wish so to think of any sub-human creature. A horse was the amount of work he could do; as to other less useful animals, they should be sacrified "by the million" to minister to man's scientific curiosity! It is people who talk like this who are most insistent on the "immense value of a human life." But, as the Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell, a world-famed theologian, has said, "Humanity is only with preserving because of the very things about which the anti-sentimentalists complain, namely, its capacity for super-utilitarian virtue.... If we could get a civilisation purged of all its physically defective and all its weak and ailing ones by the simple process of killing them off as the working bees kill off the drones, and if we had none left but, say, *people who would make perfectly efficient unvivisectionists* the very best thing we could do with such a civilisation would be to destroy it at once."

NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 8.)

You obeyed the laws of the Government, although you thought them unjust and oppressive, because it had the power to enforce them. You may say you will obey those laws until you can repeal them in the usual parliamentary way. Are your Councils then national assemblies? Certainly not, only shams. Why not then obey the wish of the Congress, when it is certainly more representative of the people than the Councils? We have to take it that you do not obey it simply because its force is only moral, not physical.

Congress Resolution Binding.

You profess the ideals of British political life. There is no place for independent thought and action there. A man may be courageous and patriotic in feeling when he says, "I think this way. I will act as I think." But it is not patriotism in action in the state of the present political societies. The essential feature of present-day politics is party government. You have to adhere to a party he essential principles of which you recognise, and you have to consent to be led by that party the ignoring small differences. We admit you do so much. But should you not also obey the Congress, the great meeting-place of the parties? You may try to turn your minority into a majority, but you have to obey it as long as you go to it—nay even if you do not go to it—in the same way as you obey a law passed by the Legislative Council, although you may have opposed its passing. If the Congress is not representative of the nation strive to make it so. This is no reason for non-compliance. The British Parliament, until the close of the last century was not representative of the people. Our Legislative Councils to-day do not represent the people still you sit there and obey its laws.

It is idle speculation to try to find out what this great man or that would have said and done had he lived to-day. Nothing is more difficult than the psychology of complex genius, especially when the world has been in a fever heat of excitement for some six years.

The constitutionality of Non-cooperation has been discussed at length, but not solved. Some eminent men hold opposite views, but in fact it is not so difficult of solution to an average students of history and political science. Do they refer to the Congress Constitution or to the British Constitution? If, at the formation of the Congress, some thirty-five years ago, a special machinery was provided in case a modification of its constitution was deemed necessary in after years, and if a modification has now been proposed and passed without the special procedure having been adopted, then the resolution is unconstitutional. But in so far as there is no previously appointed competent authority to pronounce on the validity of such a resolution or modification, the final decision must depend on the Congress alone. In other words, the Congress is morally sovereign or constituent in all matters relating to the wishes of the people. Is this resolution a modification after all? Is there anything unconstitutional in withdrawing your children from schools, in suspending your legal practice, in boycotting foreign goods, in resigning your titles, and in withholding your votes at the elections? Possibly so, if it marks a change from the constitution of the Congress, but not if it marks a change from the previous resolutions passed at the Congress. But then in the absence of a final competent authority, the plea of invalidity does not hold good.

A Patriot's Duty.

In the British Parliament the question of constitutionality has no value, because the Parliament is supreme, and can pass or repeal any law. It can abolish itself with the same ease as it can pass a bill for the construction of tramways in London. And in England there are many things which are unconstitutional, which have come into force through convention, but not on that account illegal. "With us many things that are unconstitutional are by no means illegal." So that there is no harm in its being unconstitutional, even if it really is, provided we take care that it is just and legal.

It is, therefore, the duty of every one of us, Moderate or Extremist, Hindu or Mussalman, servant of the Congress or follower of a leader to join this movement and make it successful. At least obey it passively, if you cannot help it actively. At any rate please do not stand in the way. Your reason and eloquence are great. Let us all join hands at least to right a wrong, a grave and crying wrong, even if some of us may not be in favour of fighting for immediate Swaraj.

B. S. G.

STRIKES CONTINUE.

DISCONTENT AMONG NEW GAS MEN.

TRAM SERVICE FURTHER CURTAILED.

SPECIAL TAXI PATROL.

The Bombay strikes are still continuing. The prospect of a settlement is not in sight.

It appears the tram service of the city is being more and more curtailed every day. Cars are running along only three routes, and even then service was held up for a long time at midday along Tardeo route. Irregularities of service are increasing every day. Some rowdy elements seem to have entered into the ranks of the strikers and are creating slight disturbances, probably with a view to smirch the fair name of the strikers. About midday, when tram car No. 348 was going along Nagdevi Street towards the Museum a gang of about 20 men, some of whom were strikers, set upon the driver and the conductor and handled them badly. A similar disturbance took place at Kalbadevi, where the same gang of men came from Nagdevi, held up car No. 19, and assaulted the driver and the conductor—the former receiving an injury on the head.

ATTACKS ON TRAMS.

About 2-20 p.m. when car No. 24 was going along Cruickshank Road, Fort, a volley of stones was thrown at it, the result being that a Parsi passenger, by name Mr. Jehangir N. Mawjia, aged about 32, was struck on the forehead.

About 2-30 p.m. at Mint Road, a number of rowdies and some strikers got into a car which was going along that road, and one of them put his hand in the conductor's money-bag and ran away with some money.

SPECIAL TAXI PATROL FOR TRAM LINES.

In consequence of the disturbances which took place on the tramway lines yesterday, the Police Commissioner has engaged eight taxi-cars to patrol the tramway routes through which services are run now. Each of these taxis will convey four policemen in charge of an officer and they will keep in touch with one another.

THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN.

The assault on Mr. Baptista by the Tram Company's hirelings has caused a great sensation in the city and the subject has become the "evening politics" of the middle and the working classes whose cause he champions. Everywhere groups of people were heard talking "*Baptista Kalada Maria*", etc.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN.

NO. XVI.

There is no change in the situation. Yesterday the services were as bad as the day before.

GAS DEADLOCK.

Gas workers' strike is also continuing and discontent seems to have arisen amongst the new employees of the Company. They were found discussing the situation among themselves very seriously yesterday about the Workshop. The streets of the city again remained without lights last night—though a few hurricane lamps were substituted for gas lights at several points. The absence of light however did not create great inconvenience last night as on the nights in the beginning of the strike on account of the brightness of the moon light.

SEWRI PETROL WORKS.

The men of Sewri Petrol Works returned to work yesterday.

POSTAL STRIKE.

There was nothing new in the situation of the Postal and Telegraph strike.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Regular house-to-house deliveries are now being made at the following post offices on week days:—

Ferguson Road—Two deliveries, 8-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m.

Warli—Three deliveries, 8-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m.

Matunga—Two deliveries, 8-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m.

Mahim—Three deliveries, 8-30 a.m., 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 a.m.

Bandra—Five deliveries, 8-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m.

NEW MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

Amir Mustafa wires from Aligarh.

The inauguration ceremony of the new completely independent Muslim University on strictly national religious lines will be held after the Juma Prayers on the 29th October, probably Sheikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmudulhasan Sahe Deoband will conduct the unique ceremony. Old Boys of the Aligarh College are cordially invited to attend.

The death has occurred at Simla of the Hon. Mr. Debandra Chunder Gosh of Calcutta in his 76th year.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary, Capt. MacEwan, Military Secretary, Capt. the Hon. J. H. P. Verney, A.-D.-C., arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Mahableshwar on the afternoon of the 23th instant.

Correspondence.

ASSAULT ON MR. BAPTISTA

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to inaccurate and incomplete statements that have apeared in the Press with regard to the disturbances on Saturday last, I am directed by Government to communicate to you as follows:—

2. On Saturday, the 23rd instant shortly after 10 a.m. a disturbance took place on Hornby Road. Several of the strikers made a rush at tram cars which had halted there and struck at the drivers conductors and a Pathan on one of the cars; as well as some of the passengers. The Police immediately hurried to the spot and a Sergeant seized one of the men who was alongside a tram car aiming blows at the passengers, but on the crowd closing in round him he was forced to release him. Some stones were also thrown and several of the men at present employed by the Tramway Company, as well as a Pathan received injuries. The affray only lasted for a few minutes and the crowd joined that on the maiden. Shortly afterwards the strikers on the maidan commenced to stone a tram car halted opposite the Drill Hall; the drivers and conductors of the car bolted as did some others from cars halted near Dhobi Talao Stone throwing ceased in a minute or two on the arrival of the Police.

3. On the strikers dispersing from the maidan a large number of them proceeded from Bori Bunder to Carnac Road and then on to Frere Road. Stones wer thrown at tram cars on both these roads and eight men now employed by the Tramway Company who were slightly injured stated that they had been assaulted by the strikers. Arriving at the spot the Police found the tram cars deserted and three damaged cars were eventually removed to the depot by the Tramway Company. The mob which was over a thousand strong headed by men carrying a banner of the "Bombay Petroleum Company's Union" and several others with flags proceeded towards Sewree via Mazagaon where the Police on duty met them. They apparently consisted of people belonging to the above union who owing to unsatisfactory work had been locked out by the Petroleum Oil Companies.

4. In the evening about 150 men of the Tramway Company who are on strike proceeded along Parel Road to attend a meeting at Chinchpoogly. As they passed the tramway stables in front of the Victoria Gardens they began to shout and flourish sticks. Some Pathans who were on guard at the tramway stables thinking that they were going to attack them rushed at them and two men were injured. When the Superintendent of Police arrived a few minutes later matters had quietened down. After the meeting was over a number of the Tramway Company's strikers came down Parel Road shouting and flourishing sticks and when they had almost all passed the tramway stables they began to throw stones at the trams. This naturally excited the Pathans who rushed out to go for the strikers. The Police there intervened at once and with difficulty got all except a few back into the stables. At this juncture Mr. Baptista, who was returning from the meeting, halted his car just beyond the stables and was assaulted. He drove on after a minute. The Superintendent of Police, who was present at the time on getting all the Pathans back into the stables dispersed the strikers. Mr. Baptista proceeded to the Pydhonie Police station where the Inspector was engaged warning various Police stations that the strikers were coming down Parel Road and that a disturbance had occurred. On hearing Mr. Baptista's complaint of assault he asked him to make his complaint at the Sussex Road Police station in which jurisdiction the assault had been made. Mr. Baptista wished the Inspector to report the matter to the Commissioner of Police and was informed that if the Police at the Victoria Gardens were unable to cope with the situation the officer there would immediately apply for assistance and was also told that if he wished to speak to the Commissioner of Police he could use the telephone there in the Police station.

5. Mr. Baptista states that when he saw Mr. Quinn at the Tramway Company stables he suspected that the company with the aid of the Police were trying to bring matters to a head in order to justify firing. There is no foundation for Mr. Baptista's supposition and it is absolutely incorrect. I add for his information that there were no armed Police let alone military out on duty or anywhere near the tramway stables that night. I have the honour to be, sir, Yours, etc., etc.,

I. C. BOYD,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

A MATCHLESS CONFIRMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish in reply to the "Times of India's" "Witless Allegation" in yesterday's issue tthe following:

The other day's edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" contained a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista in which he revealed the extremeties to which the management of the Tramway Company could stoop in order to break the strike in which they were involved. The whole of Bombay has witnessed how peacefully the strike was met on both siles during its initial period. But the unity of the strikers and the admirable lead given by their philanthropic leader, Mr. Baptista, soon provoked the wrath of the Tramway Company. Seeing that the strike was no ordinary one, and that it was paralysing their business for a longer period than they expected, the Tramway Company from bad temp'r, and ill-advised judgment resorted to the aid of the Pathans to molest the strikers unnecessarily. The Pathans were openly seen in the cars with huge *lathis*, and a heap of stones wilfully annoying the strikers by flourishing their sticks, and pelting stones. This actually did occur not only on the open maidan but in other peaceful quarters of the city. Contrary to the expectations of the Company, these Machievelian methods of the management would not intimidate the srikers, into submission.

The whole of Bombay has been shocked at the methods employed to crush the strike. The story of Mr. Baptista was simply incredible, and people would like to find any confirmation to this story. As usual, a matchless one was found in our morning contemporary. The "Times" has thought it to be its bounden duty to take up cudgels for the Company, and give an explanation for the conduct of the Company's hired hooligans. The true story must not be allowed to prevail else the Labour Movement and the Popular Party may win the sympathy of the general public. In order to disabuse the public mind of the impression made by Mr. Baptista's sterling revelations, it has wantonly attacked the leader and the movement. Small wonder if Mr. Baptista is not affected in his temper and judgment by such an uncalled for defence of the ruthless and unscrupulous methods of the Pathan hirelings. This very attack of the "Times" has given confirmation of the righteousness of the cause of the strikers, and their leader. Mr. Baptista, far from having displayed any ill temper or bad judgment has been acknowledged to be the successful Labour leader. By his ability and tact he has successfully led the multitudinous strikes in Bombay and avoided more serious conflicts between Capital and Labour. Under his guidance, the Labour Movement is placed in well directed hands. It is he who is leading the present strikers to victory. Without him Labour will lose their "friend, guide and philosopher."

We hope and trust that the public will not be so easily misled by the distorted version of facts in the "Witless Allegation of the Times" but will give more evidence to this matchless piece of confirmation and that Mr. Baptista will continue in the future as he has done in the past to lead the people to their goal of economic and political freedom.—Yours, etc.

A CHRONICLER OF THE TIMES.
Bombay, October 26.

A FRIEND OF LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some idiots imagine that I am posing as a Labour leader but I am acting only as a Friend of Labour from a humanitarian point of view.

Sir Stanley Reed is one of the Directors of the Tramway Company.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.
Bombay Oct. 25.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to invite the hospitality of your esteemed columns for the following;

There can be no doubt that National Education to be essentially and absolutely such ought to be shaped and evolved by eminent educationists and broadminded nationalists. Apart from the merits of the Rashtriya Shikshan Committee organized at Ahmedabad, which are apparent, one fails to understand the total absence of Mahomedan representation on the Committee and the want of provision for Urdu training in the courses of study published by them. Are the Committee of opinion that our Mahomedan brothers should organize their own education? If so, one cannot imagine a more serious blunder. Unlike the Gujaratis, the Marathas, the Bengalees, the Madrasees and others; the Mahomedans have no particular province to which they can localise their educational experiment. The scheme of Urdu training ought to be included in the various provincial curricula. Gujarat has taken the lead but has started with wrong step. There is still time for it to recify its error.

There is also another point which requires to be cleared. It is quite unintelligible why the committee should have chosen to omit the Mogul Period of Indian History from the course for Matriculation examination inasmuch as the Maharatha Period on which stress has been laid can never be properly taught or learned without a profound study of the Mogul Period—a period which is perhaps the brightest (in many respects) and most prosperous period in Indian History. A right and liberal interpretation of this period is sure to strengthen the bonds of Hindu-Moslem unity.

It is hoped that this deplorable lack of liberalism shown by the Rashtriya Shikshan Committee will be redressed by them by accepting Mahomedan members for considering the question of Urdu training and by making additions to their number of all such educationists as are likely to cooperate with them.—Yours, etc.

T. S. TRIVEDI, M.A.,
Ahmedabad, Oct. 22.

WAKE UP MERCHANTS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Herewith I beg to hand you an envelope and a copy of an original letter received by us from the G. I. P. Railway Goods Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, wherein he writes that a Registered letter sent by us to him on the 1st instant has been delivered to him by the Postal Authorities on the 21st instant. Now Sir, what a nice instance of prompt delivery by the new arrangement of the Authorities of which their Anglo-Indian Papers are so proud?

If this is the fate of the letters of a Company like the G. I. P. Railway that of the Natives can better be imagined than described We don't know how long this fine arrangement will be continued by the Postal bureaucracy. It is now high time for the Bombay Public to raise a concerted protest against this sort of carelessness for the Public interest on the part of the authorities and the Government. Is there no life in the Bombay merchant world? In my humble opinion this sort of apathy on the part of the merchants, especially the native merchants outside Fort, will cause them great harm in he future. I hope therefore that my fellow brothers will rise to the situation to their full height, and get this iniquitous treatment vindicated as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.
Bombay. Oct. 23.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As my name appears among the list of non-cooperationists published in your to-day's "Chronicle". I beg to inform you that I have withdrawn my signature from the list. As on re-consideration of the quesion I have come to the conclusion that non-cooperation cannot be observed conscientiously as there are so many difficulties and complications to arise in one trying to observe it faithfully.—Yours, etc.

TULSIDAS RAMDAS.

THE TOWN SCALE TELEGRAPHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these hard days the struggle for existence is getting very keen owing to the abnormal increase in the price of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, and strikes have become the fashion of the day, being the only weapon in the armoury of the helpless and poorly paid people, who before going to this last resort, try by all fair and constitutional methods to remedy their grievances. The authorities concerned, however, do not rise to meet the situation created by the present times, and then, when the people go on a strike, appeal to public co-operation, being unable to meet the difficulties created by themselves. How far public co-operation can cope with the difficulties is known to us well, after our sad experience of the arrangements made by the postal and telegraph authorities during these several days of strike.

Now, the lot of town-scale telegraphist is very hard and needs the immediate and favourable consideration of the Government for "prevention is better than cure," and saves a lot of troubles which can be safely averted if only a little discretion is used in the matter. The town scale was introduced only lately with the abolition of the local scale according to which the telegraphist had his services confined to any one circle. But it seems that the town scale telegraphist has to sign a bond saying that he will serve at any place, which comes to mean that he has not the right of selecting "In practice" any . . . . town of his choice. This, in brief, amounts to this—that he will have to serve at any place like the general scale telegraphist.

Having thus placed before the readers the novel connotation) of the words. "Town scale". let me now proceed to . . . . point out what the grievances of the town scale telegraphist are. The town scale telegraphist whose field of service is thus the same as . . . . that of the general scale telegraphist has to work under certain . . . . disadvantages. His starting pay is only Rs. 70 if in presidency towns, and Rs. 60 at other places, and he is not given any allowance, whereas the general scale telegraphist has the benefit of a house allowance of Rs 30. besides his higher start of Rs. 80 per month. Again the local scale telegraphist gets slower promotions and his maximum is considerably lower than the general scale telegraphist. It is needless to point out that the housing problem has become quite a serious one—especially in Bombay. The reason why the general scale telegraphist get's, and why the town scale telegraphist does not get the house allowance is quite obvious for the former is the stronghold of the Anglo-Indians and the "So called and self-styled" Anglo-Indians, while the latter is purely Indian, The housing problem is a problem to the Anglo-Indian as well to the Indians. The psychology of this partial attitude, it is difficult to understand unless it be that the Anglo Indian by reason of his "Whitemanity" is more amiable to the government than the dark-skinned Indian. The cost of living has gone very high for both, and yet the general scale telegraphist who is invariably an Anglo Indian, besides enjoying the privilege of a handsome house allowance . . . started on Rs. 80 "Everywhere," while the town scale telegraphist who is always an Indian gets no house allowance and . . . scale . . . starts worse he is started on Rs. 70 . . . in presidency towns and Rs. 60 "everywhere else." So far as the office routine is concerned both stand on equal ground; while educational qualifications are taken into consideration the Anglo-Indian telegraphist, who, enters the department no sooner he picks up, the alphabet and learns to talk a few sentences with all the cant and slang phraseology so peculiarly his own both by inheritance and training, must make room for the town-scale telegraphist who carries with him all his knowledge of matric standard. If it is argued that the general scale telegraphist is prepared to serve in any part of British India including far off Burma, I have only to inform my readers that the Indian telegraphist is not taken in the general scale at the outset, though he too is prepared to serve within the same limits—why, merely because he is an Indian and not an Anglo-Indian. We are passing through glorious days the dawn of the reforms: yet this part of the horizon has not yet seen the dawn Here it is full eclipse and quite dark. In the name of fair play and justice I appeal to you to take your powerful pen and fight out the cause of the town scale telegraphist., It is high time for the department to see its way to ameliorate the grievances of the town scale telegraphist It is also earnestly hoped that some non official member of the Imperial Council will champion this cause and see that the town scale men get at least an equal amount of house-allowance thus bringing him into closer amity with the general scale telegraphist., Let racial prejudices be at an end and proficiency but not colour bar be the test.—Yours, etc.

"RUMPTY."

TELEPHONE TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with great reluctance that I think fit to trouble you and to seek the hospitality of your highly esteemed paper (which alone brings wrong doers to their senses) in asking you once more to raise your strong voice of protest against the gross negligence of the telephonic management. Some time ago you were good enough to throw open your columns for the good of the public who had suffered immensely at the hands of this management. but it seems that your powerful protestats had fallen on deaf ears, and the result had been very disappointing. The annoyance to which a medical gentleman is put by the non-attendance or the slip-shod way in which the operators attend to their duties is beyond description, and at times in dangerous cases of illness, it acts on the nerves of the patient as well as his medical adviser when they fail to get messages. Speaking from my personal experience, the harassment to which a medical gentleman had been lately put was intolerable. He wrote several letters of complaint to the Manager, and eventually, when he found that he took no heed in the matter, went personally to speak to him, and did speak to him to put the matter straight, but alas, he seems to have taken no steps to remedy the evil, and the gravamen of the complaint, viz, the wilful negligence of the operators, has remained all the same. I may give here one or two instances to show what serious results would have ensued through their carelessness, had not prompt steps been taken in the matter by the people attending to the patient. In a case, of emergency a family doctor was phoned up to pay an immediate visit, but the message never reached him, and the case would have taken a very serious turn, had not precautions been taken by the people attending to the patient, to send down at once a taxi to fetch him. In the early morning of Sunday last, I rang up my physician, but I was told at once that there was no reply, and after half an hours worry and annoyance I received the same answer, viz, that there was no reply, although as a matter of fact his Dispensary is always open day and night, and his assistants attend to the phone the moment it is rung up.

I shall feel grateful if any of your kind readers will benefit the public by informing them whether any legal measures can be successfully taken against the Company for their gross negligence, and if so, in what way. If cases of flagrant carelessness and intentional negligence are brought before the Court, and the operators punished, then and then only will the staff of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd. understand their grave responsibility and act in the proper discharge of their duties.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. E.

MR. GANDHI'S CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was shown two letters from to-day's "Times of India," one from Moderate and other from Mr. Altekar. Both letters show what staff the Moderates are made of. If the Moderate's recommendations to Government are carried out, I think the Swaraj will be nearer If he wishes another Ireland he will not have to wait long.

Nothing could be more ridiculous on the part of Mr. Altekar than condemn Mahatma Gandhi for his handlooms. Has he ever thought what his mother and wife use; I expect handloom *sadis*, unless he has introduced Manchester print to spite Mr. Gandhi.

To call him or his movement cowardly and hypocritical is showing nothing but ignorances. He has also attributed Gandhi's success in South Africa to late Mr Gokhale's cooperation that is really news to India. May be not recommend Gokhale's successors to do the same trick and help Mr. Gandhi to attain *Swaraj*.

Perhaps Mr. Altekar has run to "The Times" to advertise his New Review office in Servants of India Society Building.—Yours, etc.

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.
Matheran, Oct 19.

"THE DAILY HERALD" COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I note with great pleasure that you have at last organised a committee called, "The Daily Herald Support Committee' with the object of safeguarding the interests of the great Labour Daily. That is a very noble idea no doubt. May God the All-just crown you with success. I wish similar committees be established in all the important towns and cities. Every Indian Nationalist ought to support it. Otherwise freedom of the Press will be in jeopardy.

Perhaps you are aware that "The Muslim Outlook" of London which mainly contains news and articles regarding the Khilafat, Turkey, India and other Muslim countries, which also advocates the cause of Indian Nationalism and support the claims of the Indians for complete *Swaraj*, and which is the only journal published at the headquarter of the British empire, giving the newspaper reading public authentic informations in regard to matters vitally affecting Islam and the Musalmans, has been prohibited by the Government of India under the Sea Custom Act from being brought into this country.

So I request you to add to your protest against the action of the Simla authorities in proscribing the "Muslim Outlook." You being a sympathiser of the Mussalmans in the hour of their great sorrows, and agonies I write these lines to you.

In the end I fervently hope my earnest appeal will not go in vain.—Yours, etc.

M. HUSAYN.
Serang Lane. Calcutta.

SHOLAPUR WORKS.

BABY SHOW AND SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 23.

All Sholapur and its wife attended the baby show and sports arranged by the management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company. The officials showed their sympathy in the movement by being present both in the morning and evening of the 20th and 22nd. Prizes to the winners were distributed by Mrs. Bharucha on behalf of the directors.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bharucha, referred to the good feelings existing between the present district officials and the mill management. He said that so long as the districts were under the charge of capable and sympthetic officials like Mr. Bharucha, who showed by active interest in all movements leading to the good of the people that he was there for the people and was also of the people, there was no possibility of the non-cooperation movement making any headway in the country. He further said that it was gratifying sight to witness all the workmen of the mill in gala dress enjoying the sports wholeheartedly. This was one of the few occasions when the mill workmen came in personal touch with their employers, and felt that they were not mere hands but were human beings and as such creatures of the same God as the employers.

Mr. Bharucha thanked the directors on behalf of Mrs. Bharucha for the hearty vote of thanks and assured the mill management of his supporting all useful work undertaken by them for the good of men.

In the evening the Collector of the district opened an infant welfare exhibition, also organized by the Sholapur Mills manage ment. There were stalls showing the comparative methods adopted in maternity and the new reforms that required to be adopted to save the lives of mothers and improve the physical condition of the new generation, on whom would ultimately depend the rate of progress of the country towards the goal of full responsible Government.

The female teachers of Mr. Starr's criminal tribes schools, who received education at the American Mission, and also The American Mission mistresses, played a very important part in making the baby exhibition success. They explained in Marathi, and sometimes in English, the utility of the exhibits. Sholapur, which the Collector said was usually a dull place, is perhaps the first mofussil town to hold such an exhibition on really correct lines and has set an excellent example to other towns to take up this work. It is expected that other towns will benefit by the precedent set by Sholapur.

The exhibition is to be kept open for a fortnight. Some days will be reserved for the employees of the mills, and the Sholapur public will assuredly flock in hundreds to learn the advantage of the modern methods of bringing up children.

BEWARE OF CHILLS'.

PEPS WARD OFF CHEST AND THROAT PERIL.

Our Indian climate searches out so severely every weakness of throat and lungs that there is constant need of Peps, the great safeguard against the ever-present dangers of Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Pneumonia. The risk of a neglected cold or chill cannot be over-estimated. To promptly treat the trouble with a really effective medicine that goes direct to the seat of the trouble, is imperative.

Peps is this ideal and unique remedy. As a Peps tablet dissolves on the tongue the rare pine-essences escape in the form of fumes which penetrate with the breath through the mouth, nasal passages, throat and bronchial tubes, right down into the chest and lungs themselves.

Directly these germicidal medicines begin to circulate through the breathing passages they have a most comforting and soothing effect on the delicate and inflammed lining membrane, and any stuffiness or throat irritation quickly disappears.

Peps have also a powerful softening influence on the masses of mucus which are choking up the bronchials and setting up the cough. This phlegm is loosened and easily got rid of and the breathing made easy.

This is all brought about by the natural and unique way in which the Peps medicine is breathed direct to the seat of the trouble.

Peps not only embody an entirely new principle in medicine in that they prevent and cure Coughs and Colds by direct action, but they are absolutely free from harmful drugs. Peps are welcomed everywhere as the great breatheable cure for all throat and chest troubles affecting old and young.

Get a bottle of these wonderful breatheable Peps tablets from a medicine-vender to-day. They are incomparable for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, officer's throat, influenza cough, malarious colds, etc. Re. 1 per bottle of all chemists and medicine vendors or post free for Re. 1-2 direct from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; or Messrs. E. M. de Souza and Co., Rangoon, or the Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

HEALO REGD

SKIN OINTMENT

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Bad leg, Eczema, Bad Breasts, Abscesses Boils, Blotches on the Skin, Chaps, Broken Chil Blains, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Wounds, Skin Irritation, Scrofula, Scurvy, Scalds, Ulcers, Sore Heads, Burns, Cuts, Proud Flesh, Rashes, Barber's Rash, Poisoned Wounds, Ring Worms, Blackheads, Psoriasis, Itch, Sore and Tender Feet.

Prepared from the recipe of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

To use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents:—

Madon, Sons & Co.,

Crawford Market, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at No. by Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

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"WHITE TERROR" IN IRELAND.

LORD MORLEY'S REPROOF.

THE IRREPERABLE DILEMMA.

Lord Morley addressed the following letter regarding the present policy of extension to reprisals in Ireland, to "The Times" in mail week. The noble Lord concludes his letter," We may sympathise or dislike, but it is jolly to forget that the heart of Nationalist Ireland is tenacious. However we may differ as to the futility of coercion to law and order, there is on the other hand no question of its bearing on our national credit and character—in India, for instance, where in these feverish days the standing common impression of our devotion to the sovereign principle of justice and equal law is a living asset of British power. Says what we will, it is no better than a commonplace to realize that resort to a policy of exceptional repression must be counted, so far as it goes, an admission of failure and a mark of weakness, not of abiding strength.

Sir,—A well-equipped American publicist not long since approved an English politician and man of letters for "that powerful sanity, that patient tolerance of durable fact" which is a clue to a temper of sound structural politics. There have not been many moments when our structural politics were in sharper need of powerful sanity. Short views have been the curse of England's dealings with Ireland, and to-day we seem to be approaching high water in the master absurdities of the Irish voyages. Let us, for once look ahead and try a long view. There seem to be three points in the case.

First, everybody agrees, from the bewildered Cabinet down to the least unchristian of Orangemen, that Home Rule of some sort or other is now inevitable.

Second, nobody denies that no sort of Home Rule can work unless there is good feeling and good will to make it work between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain, and their respective Governments.

Third, it is no secret that the Ministerial proceedings of to-day are raising new obstacles and aggravating the old ones to this good feeling. Observant travellers assure you that Unionist lawyers, shopkeepers, and sonineens are turning, and with extraordinary force, to Sinn Fein. One of the southern counties a year ago was half Sinn Fein To day the whole country is Sinn Fein, and murder has taken the place of cattle driving. Even steady law and order counties now use language and express sentiment not far removed from hate against England, that beats the worst vernacular of Clare and Cork.

ENORMITY OF REPRISALS.

The enormity to which the policy of reprisals has gone is no longer to be concealed. The incidents set forth last week in the letter in your columns of an English writer of high standard and repute, from one of the most delightful and attaching spots in Ireland, lights up with temper and measure the odius working of the system. The Chief Secretary, after long silence, admits the mischief, both to discipline and to the victims of reprisals, by the assurance that severer disciplinary measures will be taken against anybody proved guilty of them. This is some relief after reading the list of cases reported in the Irish Press since Parliament rose in the latter days of August. The position that "The Times" has consistently taken as to this department of Irish policy (as to most departments besides) cannot be worh arguing in face of the address of the Inspector-General of the R. I C., reminding his force that destruction of buildings and constitution "cannot but impoverish the country and increase want and disorder." He has hoped that the "proof" requires before reprimand will not be pitched too inexorably high. The institution, recruiting, formation, and regulation for the new extra police force will need explanation when Parliament meets.

It is true that an eminent writer of our own has assured the world that the trouble is in the dissentions within Ireland itself, not in any want of good will on England's part But the doctrine of the high-flying ultras in Ireland is practised in hold by assumed independence of English opinion. They are often heard to speak as if the insurrection of 1920 would be stamped down like the ferocities of the rebellion of 1798 Such people do not understand the changes of their era; they trust in vain to the acquiescence of Great Britain in a White Terror in unfortunate Ireland. Many even among the responsible have openly stated, and some are secretly dreaming that the true way out lies in the withdrawal of parliamentary forms and the direct ordering of Irish government as a stiff Crown Colony, without the mark that disguises the truth. Once more let us seek a long view. When Lord Beaconsfield quitted Downing-street in 1880 he had a farewell interview with a capable journalist eager to talk of foreign affairs and all their embarrassments. The departing Prime Minister would not go beyond one single word—"Ireland." Then Forster, no coward, tried his hand at coercion, but before many weeks the Queen learned that the country was undoubtedly refractory to coercion. Forster withdrew. The atrocity at the Phoenix Park gave new and terrible point for yet stronger coercion. After three or four years Spencer was recalled home on the fall of the Cabinet on other grounds. A special banquet was organized to pay him grateful recognition, but it was noted that the two Radical leaders, with sinister significance, absented themselves. Some eminent Ministers in the new Government scandalized their followers by concessions to Irish misdemeanants.

The ebb of coercion was as remarkable as its flow. The new Conservative Viceroy surprised Dublin Castle, so far as Dublin Castle is susceptible of surprise by undisguised leanings in the Parnellite direction. Lord Salisbury could not stand it, and at Mr Gladstone's wish ti fell to me to come next governors. I had a prompt and hasty dose for a short space in the procession of Irish from the region where they usually claim to be the most intelligent persons in all Ireland. The story spread like wildfire that the new Irish Secretary had specially imported extra police, with express orders to shoot down Protestants, and was openly credited by persons of sound repute with the crazy alliteration of "Morley's murderers." In vain they were reminded that the Satanic Irish Secretary must have had as active confederates in his Bartholomew plot the Lord Lieutenant, the Under-Secretary, the Inspector-General, most of the officers in command of constabulary squads—all of them Protestants of declared and undeniable orthodoxy. Then coercion had its golden chance in Mr. Balfour, who was Irish Secretary for several years, and carried well-earned laurels. They slowly faded; a General Election came after he had been Prime Minister for a couple of years, and he was dethroned at that General Election, while the insurrectionary forces, smouldering or ablaze, were where they had always been.

IRREPARABLE DILEMMA.

Here is the intractable, perhaps irreparable dilemma. You are committed to a great enlargement of Irish autonomy, and it is dependent for most moderate success upon at least a decent mutual undrstanding. The strong mind of Sir Edward Carson must have reached the applicable and too revelant truth of the wisest and the greatest of his countrymen that "to criminate and to recriminate was never yet the road to reconciliation in any differences among men." Coercion, let us remember, is a very different thing as applied to civil law and civil policy and where it is the name for military conflicts that are becoming by scale and expansion in their essence civil war. Coercion is a rather vague, conventional and mechanical word for an army of occupation. Those of us who look back upon the strange new life of Irish things for the last generation cannot but note that the movement of British opinion has brought us to a momentous turn.

It is the worst fatuity to forget among obvious and central truths that the long spell of coercion that Ministers seem to contemplate means a whole generation born and brought up in associations bitterly hostile to England. In Cromwell's ever-memorable words, "The mind is the man." What sort of "minds in the men" are prepared for Irishmen by the shortsighted ultras who to-day are understood to talk of completing Oliver's half-done work? The Viceroy may easily muster military force enough to make sure of pretty speedy conquest, though it is to be hoped that no portion of the force will be taken from the brave Irish soldiers who fought tunder his command in France. Well may your able Dublin correspondent forewarn us that the policy of reprisals would prove worse and darker in all its prolonged ulterior results than the dire malady itself. This is the most cogent of all the drawbacks. We may sympathize or dislike, but it is folly to forget that the heart of Nationalist Ireland is tenacious. However we may differ as to the utility of coercion to law and order there is on the other hand no question of its bearing on our national credit and character—in India, for instance, where in these feverish days the standing common impression of our devotion to the sovereign principle of justice and equal law is a living asset of British power. Say what we will, it is no better than a commonplace to realize that resort to a policy of exceptional repression must be counted, so far as it goes, an admission of failure and a mark of weakness, not of abiding strength.

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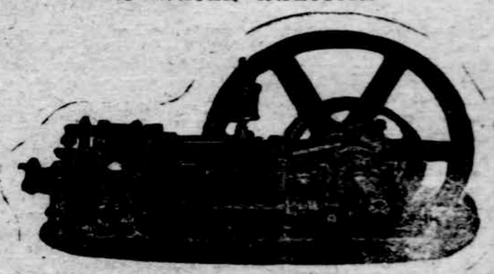

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STRAY TOPICS.

"LAND OF HUNGER."

No doubt, when Home Rule is achieved, one of the first tasks of new Government will be to adjust the salaries of the servants of the State. At present there is a colossal difference between the salaries at the top and those at the bottom. While the high officials are paid on a lavish scale, the lowest are most miserably underpaid. The injustice of the arrangement has been admitted by all fair-minded people, but still nothing has been done to abrogate the inequity. On the contrary, the salaries of high grade officials have been further enhanced, while the rank and file of the Government co[illegible]nue to chafe under inadequate w[illegible] O[illegible]w last week the Government [illegible] 'pleased' to raise the pay of 'super[illegible]vices' of the Post and Teleg[illegible]h [illegible]le the poor peons of the same 'lin[illegible] enied even a fair wage to meet the present high cost of living!

Economic Condition.

Considering the economic condition of the people, the higher servants of the State are paid "on a scale unparalleled in the history of public administration in the world". India is to-day, the poorest country under the sun. The bulk of its population live under conditions not far removed from destitution. Numbers die actually from want of food. The average annual income per head of population is only about £2, and the average wealth per capita is only £10.

Income and Wealth.

To show what this means, we give here a table giving the estimated annual income and the capitalised wealth of some countries distributed per head of population:—

	Income per capita in £	Wealth per capita in £
United Kingdom	33·7	302
France ..	27·8	252
Denmark ..	32·5	230
U. S. A. ..	39·0	234
Australia ..	40·2	256
Russia ..	11·5	61
India ..	2·0	10

Cost of Administration.

Such is the abject poverty of India that one spare meal a day is common over vast tracts of the country and even that is not always forthcoming. Notwithstanding, the "Land of Hunger," as India has been aptly called, is, to-day, saddled with the most costly administration in the world. The Viceroy of India gets 250,000 rupees a year, while the President of even the United States, "who ranks with great royalties of the world, in position" gets only 75,000 dollars. The Viceroy, besides, gets a very large amount in the shape of various allowances, but the President of the "Land of Dollar" receives no allowance whatsoever. Among the officers directly under the Government of India there are only a few who get salaries below Rs. 20,000, most of others get from Rs. 20,400 to 36,000. But in the whole Federal Government of the United States, there are only 3 offices which carry more than Rs. 25,000 a year. All the other salaries range from Rs 6,300 to Rs 25,000. A member of the Viceroy's Executive Council get Rs 80,000 while the Cabinet Minister of the United States gets only Rs 37,500.

A Sad Tale.

These facts reveal a sad tale. Poor India is compelled to undergo expenses that even a wealthy country like America does not undertake. The people have been protesting against this criminal extravagance, but to no avail. The bureaucracy does not only persist in its wild expenses, but goes on increasing the extravagance. But, flouting the public opinion is only a fashion with our Olympians!

Latest Boosting.

Apropos the following from the "Englishman" is interesting :—

There is a rumour in England given publicity to in "Truth" that the salary of the Permanent Under-secretary in the India Office is to be, if it has not been already, raised by £1,000 a year, and presumably the same thing is to be done in the corresponding office in the other Government Departments. All the fortunate beneficiaries have, it is said, been drawing for the last few years a "war bonus" of £500 a year. Whether the additional £1,000 a year is to include the bonus, is not clear, but it is believed that it is on top of this sum, so that the rise is one of £1,500.

A Muslim Lady's Voice.

The Muslim ladies are not in the habit of appearing on public platform, but these are not normal times. The country is going through a great crisis and it behoves even the "purdah" ladies to come out and lend a hand of help to their brothers and relatives, who are fighting non-violent battles for the vindication of India's honor. Begum Abadi Bano, the mother of the Ali Brothers appreciating the need of the times, joined the U. P. Political Conference, and made a neat little speach, urging the audienc to follow the Nation's lead.

"Die for Country."

According to the "Democrat," Begum Abadi Bano, in the course of her speech, said :

"Hindus and Mussalmans what are you afraid of? Whom do you regard as more powerful than God to whom we owe our being. We cannot save our life and property, and at the same time preserve our self-respect. Take your courage into your hands. You should remain united for ever, according as you have promised. What good is money to you, What is it you are afraid of? Why have you become so effiminate as to require a woman to come out and appeal to you? For Mussalmans, nothing is greater than Islam. As for me, my sons are God's sons, I am merely called their mother. He can do what he likes with them. I cannot save them, even if I wanted. Fear none but God. This ancient Hindustan is the land of the Hindu. They must sacrifice for her sake. Why do you shirk your duty? Brother Gandhi has shown us a way to be united. The Mahomedans must die for their religion and the Hindus must die for their country. Do not make yourselves ridiculous in the eye of the world. The Government do not desire that you should be united; but do not be afraid. The Government cannot destroy you; it is only God that can do that,"

Repression Again!

The Delhi bureaucrats are at their old game of repression. They are again out to gag the public press. They have just demanded security from the local urdu daily of "Subah"! The journal has consequently suspended publication. Repression has never availed. It has failed in the past, and is bound to fail in the future. "The surest way to prevent sedition," says Francis Bacon, "is to take away the matter thereof. It is not the sword but the purposeful peace which can restore confidence."

Indian Woman in America.

"Mrs. Sultan Singh of Delhi," writes the "Collegian," "has been able to interest American society women in the capabilities of Indian womanhood by the fact that in the course of her travels around the world she has been living on bread and milk. Being an orthodox Jain she avoids not only meat and eggs, but also everything that grows underground. for instance, even potatoes."

The Prince.

From New zealand comes an interesting news about the Prince of Wales. The Prince when dancing with a young girl trod upon her foot, and was apologising profusely when the girl smilingly retout ed. "Please, Sir, say no more about it My other foot is already jealous."

ARBITRATION COURT IN POONA.

Since the movement of Non-cooperation was started many gentlemen have inquired, says the "Mahratta," about the rules and general procedure of the Poona Arbitration Court. The paper shortly hopes to publish by means of a pamphlet, all the information about that Court. In the meanwhile, however, it gives the following useful information that it has received from the Secretary of the Arbitration Court :—

The Poona Arbitration Court was established in the year 1876 A. D. but not with the intention of boycotting the Government courts. The work in Government courts is generally expensive, dilatory and tedious. The object of founding the Arbitration Court therefore was to decide suits by arbitration, save much time and expense, and especially to encourage mutual good feeling between creditors and debtors. The procedure followed was generally that of the Government courts. Suits generally were on promissory notes and mortgages, and sometimes on partition. Out of the suits that came before the Court from 1876 to 1919, 948 were on mortgages, 13,686 on promissory notes 49 on partition and 45 miscellaneous. Of these 14,728 were finally decided upon. The decisions were generally registered in Government courts and executed like decrees. At one time it was a custom to satisfy decreetal amounts in this Arbitration Court. But it soon dwindled down.

Since 1911 some local judicial officers were displeased with this Court, which thereby suffered. Since the war it has almost stopped business. Its present authorities, however, have not allowed it to go out of existence. The institution has yet some monetary support, and the place where it is situated is still being given for use free of rent. Its founders tried hard to get some law enacted about the Arbitration Courts, but the Government was indifferent. It is significant that the Court was established by some local pleaders. The pleaders honour the list of arbitrators, and are willing to act if selected. The main obstacle is however, the want of exerting directors. In old times Mr. Joshi used to visit different parts of the City, lecture in streets, and thus canvass help to the Court.

The Non-cooperation movement has given rise to the desire to establish the arbitration courts, and the history of the Poona Arbitration Court, which was mainly an effort of self-help, would serve at least some useful purpose. If people from outside require any further information about the Court, the Secretary is ready to give it.

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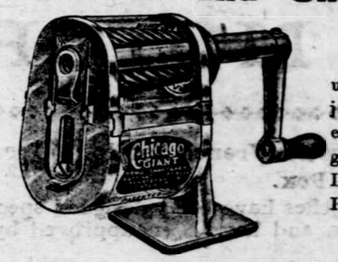

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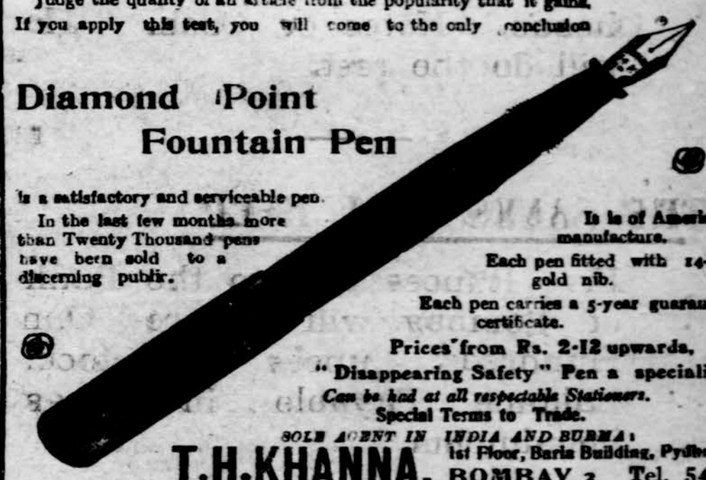

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